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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, showers. Temps. 18-25 (64-77). LONDON: Tuesday, showers. Temps. 13-20 (55-68). SHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temps. 19-28 (66-84). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 14-23 (57-77). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 21-28 (70-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 12

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 NJKr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	I.£60.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	$1.3.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

Democrats Meet; Carter Agrees to Platform Shifts

By David S. Broder and Martin Schram

EW YORK, Aug. 11 (WP) — abled by internal divisions and ratings in the opinion polls, the nocratic Party opened its na- al convention today amid signs President Carter and Sen. Ed- d Kennedy are trying to heal the nds of their yearlong battle for presidential nomination.

ith victory in the rules fight renomination apparently as- d, Mr. Carter agreed last night ccept four of Sen. Kennedy's form amendments — including edge not to use unemployment igh interest rates to fight infla-

he unilateral concession was de- ed to swing Sen. Kennedy and backers behind the president in general election campaign, but senator continued to be non- mittal about his plans.

e welcomed the Carter move, said he would fight for other nges in the platform, and he held any direct promise to sup- Mr. Carter. "We'll continue to s the economic issues and the lidacy," Sen. Kennedy said.

he president and his challenger ained at odds on two major eco- ic proposals in the platform — Kennedy's call for a $12-bil- program to create 800,000 jobs, wage-price controls to fight in- on.

his morning, Vice President sdale said in a television inter- , "We don't think planks that iled should go into the plat- ."

Kennedy Comments

a television interview yester- Sen. Kennedy opened the door possible appearance with Mr. ter at the convention's closing mony Thursday night. When he convinced that Mr. Carter has ng over to acceptable economic cies "as a matter of substance and not just cosmetic commit- t," the senator said, "there 't be any Democrat in this ntry that will work harder for success of the nominee."

nnouncing Mr. Carter's conces- s on four platform amendments w hours later, the president's f domestic adviser, Stuart nstat, picked up Sen. Kenne- language. Speaking of the plat- n decisions, Mr. Eizenstat said: ey are not cosmetic. The presi- t takes this platform seriously."

In addition to the main plank eschewing high interest rates and unemployment as cures for inflation, the Carter forces accepted the following Kennedy amendments to the platform:

- A rejection of reductions in social programs for the sake of balancing the budget.
- Opposition to "special-interest efforts to undermine" federal regulatory efforts.
- A commitment to increase federal support for solar power and other renewable energy sources, rather than to promote synthetic fuels or nuclear power development.

Mr. Eizenstat said the concessions were not a direct response to Sen. Kennedy's apparent overture on television, but had been authorized by Mr. Carter several days ago. Nonetheless, they swung the momentum away from confrontation and toward the possibility of conciliation.

Kennedy aides met several times yesterday with representatives of Mr. Carter and Mr. Mondale to explore the possibility of other compromises.

The convention preliminaries were proceeding on two quite separate levels. On one, Kennedy and Carter forces were battling in state caucuses to gain the upper hand in tonight's rules fight. There was no indication as the delegates met in

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Associated Press

Workman put final touches on Madison Square Garden before convention opened yesterday.

Japan to Boost U.S. Cost Share

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Japan plans to increase its share of costs to maintain 45,000 U.S troops and their military bases in Japan next year under a mutual security treaty, government sources said today.

Japan this year budgeted 37.4 billion yen ($166 million) for wages for Japanese civilians working on the bases, maintenance of bases and other expenses, they said. The sources said it would increase the share by 20 percent in the next budget.

The United states, which has consistently urged Japan to take a greater share of the burden, last year spent $1.4 billion on maintenance, the sources added.

Brown Seeks to Reassure Western Allies In Letter on U.S. Nuclear Strategy Shift

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT) — In an effort to reassure allied governments about President Carter's new nuclear arms-strategy, Defense Secretary Harold Brown has told Western European defense ministers that the United States has no desire to fight a nuclear war.

In a note sent to the NATO defense ministers last Friday, Mr. Brown said that the administration's "countervailing strategy" was an evolutionary development and not a major break with past policies.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Carter's policy, contained in a document known as Presidential Directive 59, is "designed to enhance deterrence of any Soviet action that could lead to a nuclear war by making clear that we have both capabilities and plans for use of our forces, if deterrence fails."

The message was made available to The New York Times yesterday as officials sought to defuse the controversy generated by disclosure that the administration had decided to place greater emphasis in its nuclear war plans on threatening military targets, as opposed to cities, in the Soviet Union.

[In another development, the White House said today that it had erred in not informing or consulting Secretary of State Edmund Muskie about the strategy decision, United Press International reported.]

Officials expressed concern that the nuclear policy could trigger a debate this week at the Democratic National Convention in New York.

They are also concerned about the political impact of the nuclear policy on the Western alliance. Nuclear strategy is a sensitive issue within NATO, and Western European governments have frequently accused Washington of failing to consult them on important strategic decisions.

In addition, some European leaders, such as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, are known to be deeply concerned about what they view as the growing anti-Soviet tone of U.S. foreign and military policy. State Department officials thus expect some European politicians to argue that the strategic shift could lead to further tensions in relations with Moscow.

The officials said that the administration had planned to inform allied governments of Mr. Carter's nuclear decision later this month, before Mr. Brown was scheduled to announce the policy publicly in a speech on Aug. 20. However, the disclosure of the policy last week in the press caught the administration off guard, they said, and allied governments received no warning.

In his message to the defense ministers, Mr. Brown said the outlines of the administration's new strategy were discussed with allied military leaders in June at a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Bodo, Norway.

According to U.S. officials present at the meeting, Mr. Brown briefly described the "countervailing strategy" and was asked few questions about the policy.

'High Cost' Cited

Mr. Brown said in his message that "it is crucial that the Soviet leadership recognize that by aggression they would risk not only a general U.S. retaliation on the full range of targets; they must also understand that if they choose some intermediate level of escalation, the U.S. could by more limited responses impose on the Soviets an unacceptably high cost in terms of what the Soviet leadership values most — political and military control, military power both nuclear and conventional, and the industrial capacity to sustain military operations."

At the same time, Mr. Brown said, "We have no desire to fight a nuclear war; it would be an unimaginable catastrophe."

"But the surest way to avoid such a war," Mr. Brown added in the message, "is to make certain that the Soviet leadership can have no illusions about what such a war would mean for Soviet state power."

Muskie to Be Briefed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — The White House said today it erred in not informing or consulting Secretary of State Edmund Muskie about the change in U.S. nuclear strategy.

An administration official said, "The secretary had a right to be in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Begin Letter to Sadat Blunt on Jerusalem

Says Status, Settlements Not Negotiable

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 11 (WP) — Bluntly and unequivocally, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has formally put Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on notice that all of Jerusalem is going to remain under Israel's sovereignty, and Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank will not be removed.

In a manifesto that rules out any possibility of Israel agreeing to negotiate these issues, Mr. Begin urged Mr. Sadat to put aside these differences and renew Egyptian-Israeli discussions on the topic of proposed autonomy for the 1.2-million Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Jerusalem is and will be one, under Israel's sovereignty, its indivisible capital in which Jews and Arabs will dwell together in peace and human dignity. Whosoever declares that the sovereign acts of our democratic parliament are null and void makes a declaration that is null and void," Mr. Begin asserted.

"The same applies to our settlements ... They are legal and legitimate and they are an integral part of our national security. None of them will ever be removed," the prime minister added.

14-Page Letter

Mr. Begin's rebuff to Mr. Sadat was contained in a 14-page letter responding to the Egyptian president's decision last week to suspend the autonomy negotiations because of the adoption by Israel of a law perpetuating sovereignty over all of Jerusalem, including the eastern sector captured in the 1967 war. The letter, written last Monday, was released today by the Foreign Ministry.

In Cairo, Edward Cody of The Washington Post reported that Egypt responded by stating again that the talks can continue only when Israel provides clear, written assurances that the status of Jerusalem is part of the discussion. "To negotiate while the other party is taking unilateral steps on the ground, taking advantage of the fact that there is occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, is ridiculous," said Osama al-Baz, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's undersecretary, at a news conference shortly after Mr. Begin's office released its text.

Coming at a time when relations between the two countries are more strained than they have been since the 1978 Camp David peace accords, the exchange of position statements appears to foreclose early resumption of the autonomy talks.

Mr. Begin's message was critical of Mr. Sadat specifically and the Egyptian government generally for injecting into the autonomy process issues that he said are not explicitly contained in the Camp David accords.

Moreover, Mr. Begin accused Egypt of attempting to influence African countries not to renew their diplomatic ties to Israel, accused Egypt's official newspapers of engaging in anti-Semitic propaganda and accused the Egyptian foreign minister, Butros Ghali, of incomprehensible deviations from the peace treaty in his declarations before the United Nations.

Cartoon Criticized

Mr. Begin singled out for criticism a cartoon in a Cairo newspaper depicting Hitler presenting the Israeli prime minister with a swastika-shaped medal. "I would not refer back to this shame were it not for the fact that this hostile propaganda which Egypt undertook [in the peace treaty] to abstain from conducting still goes on and on in a press which is not free of government influence," Mr. Begin wrote to Mr. Sadat.

But it was the issue of Jerusalem for which Mr. Begin saved his sharpest replies. He included in his message copies of the controversial Jerusalem law and his Sept. 17, 1978, letter to U.S. President Carter stating Israel's position on the capital city.

"I have never misled you, nor anybody else. Time and time again I repeated that Jerusalem, in its entirety, is the capital of Israel, a city reunified and indivisible for all generations," Mr. Begin wrote.

Acknowledging that Jerusalem is holy to Moslems throughout the world, Mr. Begin declared, "To the Jewish people Jerusalem is not only holy, it is their history for three millenia, their heart, their dream, the visible symbol of their national redemption."

Arabs Unite To Threaten Reprisals

By Jeremy Clift

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Israel's formal annexation of East Jerusalem has brought a rare display of unity among Arab states, who are threatening reprisals against countries which recognize the city as the capital.

Algeria and Iran announced today that they would break economic and diplomatic links with any country that recognized Jerusalem. Syria and Jordan earlier joined the growing list of countries, headed by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, that have threatened economic and political retaliation against states with embassies in Jerusalem.

The threats were prompted by an Israeli Knesset (parliament) vote on July 30 proclaiming Jerusalem, including the Arab eastern sector, to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Afghan Rebels Becoming Major Force

By Stuart Auerbach

ABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — t started as a sporadic rebellion local tribesmen and about six rilla bands has mushroomed a spreading revolt since the So- Union intervened militarily in hanistan last December and in- led Babrak Karmal as president. ersistent reports from a variety Afghan and diplomatic sources ing the last week outline a pic- of widespread insurrection: ds are cut, shooting continues everal cities and towns despite ily curfews, and some areas are pletely out of government con-

he situation in Herat, the an- t trading center strategically lo- d where the borders of Afghani- , Iran and the Soviet Union t, is the most graphic illustra- of the inability of Soviet forces ontrol the country.

Pitched Battles

fghan security forces sometimes llenge the armed rebel bands, e of which have as many as 300 fighters, and there are pitched battles going on day and night.

But according to Herat residents who fled to Kabul, the increased lawlessness during the last three weeks has left the rebels in effective control of the city.

Road Closed

Soviet troops do not enter the old city. They are confining their activities to controlling the airport outside of town; securing the new military airfield they built at Shindand, 50 miles south of Herat, and attempting to keep open the vital road links from Herat southeast to Kandahar and east across the country to Kabul.

The Russians, however, have been unable to keep the Kabul-Herat road open with any regularity. It was frequently closed last week, according to persons who were able to reach here.

In Jalalabad, for example, a city east of Kabul on the road that leads through the Khyber Pass into Pakistan, curfew starts at 10 p.m. — two hours earlier than in Kabul — and there is shooting each night. Rebel bands operate at will in the outskirts of the city, according to a variety of reports reaching here.

These same sources — both diplomatic and Afghan — say that the key trading road between Kabul and Pakistan, which runs through Jalalabad, has been closed since last Tuesday after two buses ran over a land mine. The explosion reportedly killed most of the passengers. Mines were placed on the road between Kabul and Sarobi, 25 miles east of Kabul on the other side of the Kabul Gorge.

Control of Airport

Similarly, Kandahar, the fourth major city in Afghanistan, is largely in rebel hands, with the Russians staying out of the central area while holding onto the airfield and communication network.

Fighting continues around the outskirts of Ghazni, southwest of Kabul, where two weeks ago an Afghan Army division mutinied, with an undetermined number of troops

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali ordered the release of more than 400 convicted drug offenders from the Qasr prison in Tehran yesterday as clemency to mark the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan. He is head of an anti-narcotics campaign in Iran.

Iran Majlis Picks Rajaie Despite Bani-Sadr Stance

By Nick Korch

TEHRAN, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Mohammed Ali Rajaie, a former education minister, was elected today by the Majlis (parliament) as Iran's premier. In a secret ballot, Mr. Rajaie obtained 153 votes, with 24 against and 19 abstentions.

For President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the election of Mr. Rajaie, 46, came as the predictable finale to a demoralizing month of political failure. The overwhelming parliamentary endorsement of the former minister, who has little government experience, also increased the prospect of conflict between the president and his radical Islamic opponents.

The vote underscored Mr. Bani-Sadr's weakness in the Majlis (parliament), which is dominated by the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party.

The president could hardly have been more lukewarm about Mr. Rajaie, whom he described as a stubborn man with no real grasp of what was happening in the country. But the clergy-led Islamic party ignored Mr. Bani-Sadr's opposition.

Mr. Rajaie asserted last week that he would pick a Cabinet "of revolutionaries, men who have faced bullets." It was a pledge that seemed to add substance to the president's recent warning about "one group that captures all the power."

Figurehead Role

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who gained 75 percent of the vote in the presidential elections in January, remains a popular figure with Iranians. But his lack of a solid base among Majlis deputies, allied to his decision not to threaten national unity by forming a party of his own, could force him into the figurehead role he has thus far avoided.

Alternatively, a political impasse could develop, pitting the presidency against a Cabinet and Majlis dominated by the Islamic Republican Party.

On July 23, when the campaign to block Mr. Rajaie's selection appeared to be succeeding, Mr Bani-Sadr warned of the consequences if what he termed a confrontation government were imposed upon him. "I shall tell the people openly that I am not going to accept responsibility even to the extent of a needlepoint for the action of the government," he said in a newspaper interview.

Yet in the weeks that followed, Mr. Bani-Sadr suffered humiliating defeats in his search for a compromise candidate.

The state radio, the target of almost weekly presidential criticism, picked a delicate moment in the compromise talks to reveal that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, had refused to let his son accept the premiership.

It later emerged that Mr. Bani-Sadr had made the offer about a month previously, raising questions about the timing of the announcement. The announcement tended to undercut Mr. Bani-Sadr's standing with the public, and his image was further damaged when his compromise choice, Deputy Interior Minister Mostafa Mir-Salim, was rejected by the Majlis on July 28.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, the Islamic Republican Party leader, said at the time that the rejection of Mr. Mir-Salim, a member of the party's Central Council, showed how independent the new Majlis was.

But many political sources contend that the incident proved nothing of the kind. The sources said that Mr. Mir-Salim, representing the party's liberal and technocratic wing, was far less acceptable to hard-liners than was Mr. Rajaie, who, although not listed as a party man, is a devout Moslem.

Angry Reaction

Mr. Bani-Sadr responded angrily to his defeat. He virtually withdrew from the selection process that he is constitutionally bound to supervise. A Majlis commission was set up to examine about 13 candidates, and it presented to the president a short list of candidates who were said to fulfill Ayatollah Khomeini's demand for a premier who was "dedicated, 100-percent revolutionary, doctrinaire and decisive."

An informed source said that Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, who has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Swedes Keep a Step Behind Their Vaunted Social Reforms

Convention and Peer Pressure Inhibit Pace of Change

By Jonathan Kandell

TOCKHOLM (IHT) — For the last 20 rs Swedes have prided themselves in ning their country into a greenhouse of ial experimentation. At an inexhaustible e, legislation has tumbled forth from the tsdag (parliament) giving workers a larg- voice in company management, erasing stigma for unwed couples and their off- ing, strengthening the rights of children, l encouraging fathers to take a larger e in childrearing.

The evidence is not yet in, but a casual vey of the impact of some of the more ralded reforms would seem to indicate t the tempo of social change has not bro- n into a gallop. In daring Sweden, con- ntion and peer presssure at times unterbalance even the weightiest new leg- ative norms.

Consider for example the government's neering program on paternity leave. As rt of a broader effort to alter traditional le and female roles, parliament passed a w in 1974 to allow fathers time at home r the care of a newborn baby. In 1976, the w was expanded to permit each parent to lit eight months' leave from their jobs at percent of salary.

Billboards in Stockholm display a beefy eightlifter, "Hoa" Dahlgren, cradling his infant son and expressing joy at the prospect of taking time off from his career to mind the house while his wife works. Despite the promotion blitz, the Family Welfare Commission reports that less than 10 percent of the eligible fathers take advantage of paternity leave. And those who do rarely stay off their jobs for more than a month.

Gunnar Nygren, a young executive with an electronics company, fully intended to spend four months at home when his daughter was born two years ago.

Children's Right

"The pressure from my colleagues was unbearable," said Mr. Nygren, who returned to his job after only two weeks. "At first there was joking about my extra 'vacation.' Then when they realized that nobody would be hired in my absence to take up the extra work load, the joking turned into open grumbling. When I came back to the office, a senior colleague even let me know that from the standpoint of my career I had probably done the right thing by cutting short my paternity leave."

According to the Family Welfare Commission, paternity leave is confined largely to highly educated professionals and self-employed men. The response is lowest among blue-collar workers.

The gap between law and social practice yawns even wider on the issue of children's rights. Child-abuse statutes have long existed in Sweden. But last year, the parliament overwhelmingly voted in favor of a bill making it illegal for parents to even spank their children.

The measure has turned out to be a bit of an embarrassment, and government officials concede that it is unlikely that any parent will be brought to court for violations. A few newspaper columns have suggested that the legislation might prove discriminatory against the sizable population of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern immigrants who are considered more prone by tradition to whack their children when they step out of line. And a number of Swedish parents have complained that the new statute raises ticklish issues of privacy.

One mother recently recounted that she was about to spank her 6-year-old boy when he informed her that she would be violating the law. "I asked him how he knew that, and he told me that his teacher had explained to his class about the new legislation," she said. "What really bothered me was that the teacher also asked the kids who were spanked to raise their hands and talk about it."

More typical reactions to the new statute seem to range from amusement to disinterest. But this has not deterred a government committee from recently proposing a law that would give children the right to divorce their parents.

Unwed Couples

According to Tor Sverne, chairman of the committee investigating children's rights, the bill is not intended to encourage a youngster to file a divorce suit against his parents because of a trivial dispute. "But a child in a foster home could divorce from his natural parents if they no longer showed any interest in him," he said. "Similarly, a 16-year-old who went to live with her boyfriend would have the opportunity to divorce from her parents if they objected to the relationship."

Perhaps no country has done more than Sweden to blot out legal and economic obstacles for unwed couples and their children. In the eyes of the law, they share the same benefits — medical coverage, widow's pensions, alimony and inheritance rights, income-tax deductions, paid maternity and paternity leaves — as conventional families.

So it has come as a bit of a surprise to many Swedes that the society pages of newspapers are recently publishing marriage announcements from couples who have lived for years out of wedlock. The notices usually include photographs of the new husband and wife standing behind their smiling children.

A few published commentaries have suggested that the phenomenon might point to a small conservative swell in Swedish society, a sort of nostalgic pulling back from the radical reformism of the 1960s and 1970s. In interviews, some couples have suggested that they liked the idea of commitment implied by a marriage, or that they were tired of referring to their spouse as their girlfriend or boyfriend.

"Practically all our married friends have been divorced and I suppose we never expected to be together this long," said Susanne Berglund, who married two months ago after living with her boyfriend for eight years and giving birth to two daughters. "But the fact is we are the stablest couple we know, and we just wanted to let everybody else know it also."

INSIDE

Third World Talks

Leaders from key nations are reported moving toward plans for a special summit conference in Mexico City during the first half of next year to discuss the mounting economic problems of the Third World. The conference, suggested in an effort to revive dialogue between rich and poor nations, would bring top national leaders together for the first time specifically to discuss aid and economic prospects for developing countries. Page 3.

Threat of Vietnam

Since 1975 Vietnam has emerged as a new power whose actions and assumed intentions are extremely troubling to politicians as well as ordinary citizens in Southeast Asia. Page 2.

Scores of Iranians Seeking U.S. Asylum

By Evan Maxwell

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (LAT) — The several hundred pro-Khomeini students who faced deportation last week for refusing to divulge their names to police around the United States are not the only Iranians in which the U.S. immigration system has an interest.

Thousands of their countrymen, mostly foes of the Islamic revolution in Iran, are seeking political asylum in the United States under newly liberalized refugee laws.

As of Aug. 1, according to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials in the Los Angeles district, 4,095 persons have filed in that office for asylum and are awaiting permission to stay in the United States permanently. Of that number, 2,463 are Iranians, most of whom have applied in the last six months, according to the officials.

Delaying Tactic

By comparison, the most recent national figures available indicate that only 3,702 persons in the United States applied for asylum in fiscal year 1978. Of that number, about one-third were granted asylum.

Immigration officials and attorneys contend that some of the applications are desperate attempts to forestall deportation. "Sometimes an alien can gain as much as a year's stay here, just by virtue of the processing time required for his application," said Omer Sewell, deputy district immigration director.

But officials say that most of the new asylum applications are being made by genuine refugees, particularly Iranians, Jews and members of other religious minorities, former military officers and SAVAK secret police agents, or former political supporters of the late shah of Iran.

Other countries are contributing their share of refugees, including Afghanistan and several South and Central American countries where political violence has become widespread. But more than 80 percent of the new applications are from Iranians.

In the past, asylum has been associated with anti-Communism. But changes in both the law and the politics of immigration have opened the doors, at least potentially, to a much broader variety of political groups — left and right — as well as to other social and religious groups.

At the heart of the change is the Refugee Act of 1980, designed, its proponents say, to bring U.S. immigration law in line with UN conventions and treaties on refugees.

The foreign national who seeks asylum and is in the United States applies to the local immmigration district director who then requests a recommendation on the matter from the State Department. That department uses its sources of information to determine whether the applicant is, indeed, in danger of being persecuted in his home country.

Law's Changes

But the 1980 law differs from past law in one major regard, and it contains at least two provisions that make the asylum status more attractive to individual applicants.

According to Vern Jervis, chief spokesman of the immigration service, the old rules required the applicant to demonstrate that he would be in specific and personal danger of persecution for his political beliefs if he returned to his native land.

The new law, Mr. Jervis said, still requires an applicant to show "a well-founded fear of persecution" but that persecution need not necessarily be specific and personal. Instead, it could be based on the applicant's race, religion, politics or membership in a particular social group.

Two other provisions of the 1980 law may help explain the recent increase in applications. One allows most applicants to obtain immigration service permission to work while their case is pending. Such employment approval is not usually extended to other aliens. The new law also allows refugees to become permanent legal residents within a year. Under the old law, the political refugee's status had to be renewed every year; if conditions in his homeland changed, he could be sent back.

Political Pressure

Immigration attorney David Aberson says that, under the new law, minority groups that have supporters in the United States — Jews or members of the Bahai faith, for example — can bring political pressure to bear on the government bureaucracy.

Mr. Aberson points to the recent admission of thousands of Haitians — for years considered economic, not political refugees — as an example of the politics of immigration. "Then, after American black leaders got interested and took up the cause of the Haitians, the government suddenly decided to let them in. It was politics, pure and simple. The government did not want to be labeled as racist," he said.

The trend toward using the new refugee law has its opponents. Robert Miller, a former chief of the Los Angeles County Bar Association's immigration law section, says he strongly discourages his clients from applying for political asylum because history has shown that it is almost impossible to obtain and that, if the applicant is turned down, he must leave the country.

But he said that it is a wise course for those Iranians seeking to escape the turmoil of their country who are wealthy and have substantial political clout in the United States.

Iran Majlis Picks Rajaie

(Continued from Page 1)

been dubbed the "hanging judge," for his harsh sentences, was one of those deemed to possess such qualities.

Although Ayatollah Khomeini has remained silent recently about the apparent threats to Mr. Bani-Sadr's authority, the president's supporters were far from gloomy about the election of Mr. Rajaie.

"Any premier will soon realize that the president is far and away the most popular figure in iran, Imam Khomeini apart," a senior adviser to Mr. Bani-Sadr contended.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr, positioned between the overwhelming authority of Ayatollah Khomeini and the new confidence of the Majlis, will have to work hard to avoid being shunted toward the sidelines.

In other developments:

- Iraq has granted political asylum to four Iranian airmen who defected to Iraqi territory last Tuesday in an Iranian Air Force transport, the Iraqi news agency said today in Baghdad.
- The British Embassy today labeled as malicious lies Tehran newspaper allegations that Jean Waddell, the British former secretary of the Anglican bishop of Iran, was a spy.

A spokesman said the embassy demanded immediate access to Miss Waddell, 58, of Arbroath, Scotland, who is being held for questioning by the prosecutor's office in the central city of Isfahan.

- Sheikh Khalkhali ordered more than 400 people convicted of drug offenses freed from jails today to mark the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, the official Pars news agency reported.
- Twenty-two jailed Iranian students who staged a pro-Islamic demonstration outside St. Peter's Basilica last Friday and were arrested have begun a hunger strike, the Iranian Embassy in Rome said today.

For Some Southeast Asians, Hanoi Is the New Menace

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — In Southeast Asia, where for more than a century the only dynamic forces were alien — Europe first, America, Japan and China later — a new power has come into being since 1975. Its actions and, perhaps even more, its assumed intentions are sending shivers down the spines of statesmen and politicians, as well as ordinary citizens.

Even neighbors who do not subscribe to a simplistic "domino theory" see in Vietnam a cause for worry. Hanoi has gobbled up Laos and Cambodia, the two neutralist states that served as buffers between the Communist world and pro-Western nations in the region, and its armed might encircles the large northeastern bulge of Thailand.

Last week, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim concluded a four-day visit to Hanoi and Bangkok persuaded that both governments were willing to talk but that neither was ready to make the concessions that would give negotiations a chance of success.

In Soviet Camp

If that were not enough to frighten Southeast Asians, Vietnam has also teetered from its neutrality between the two principal Communist powers and fallen entirely into the Soviet camp, grievously offending China. Soviet warships come and go in Vietnam's ports, and military transport planes regularly overfly anti-Soviet countries to deliver tools of war to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

From these realities, differing conclusions have been drawn, but even those who believe that Hanoi's goals of dominance do not reach beyond the borders of former French Indochina have been shocked by Hanoi's bald aggression in Cambodia.

Few in Asia set stock by Hanoi's pretensions to humanitarian concern when it overthrew the brutal regime of Premier Pol Pot; until Phnom Penh broke relations, Hanoi ritually praised Cambodia as a brotherly nation. Vietnam's easy resort to military force has convinced many that a power of such bellicosity constitutes a menace to the non-Communist countries, whose small armies tend more to be bases of political power than military bastions.

Whether Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Burma, which deeply distrust China, share the belief of Thailand and Singapore that Vietnam is, by its own design and with Soviet complicity, out for regional conquest has not been the issue since the invasion of Cambodia. A consensus exists that all in the region must be on guard.

Unity Demonstrated

In this context, Vietnam's brief raid into Thai border villages in June provoked a demonstration of unity in support of Thailand. Even countries that feel uneasy in finding themselves on the same side as China were impressed by clear signals that Vietnam, for the first time using military might against a non-Communist nation, wanted its readiness to do so understood.

What frightened many political leaders was that Hanoi made no attempt to describe the raid as an act of hot pursuit or a local action by a unit commander. Vietnam made clear that it felt its anger over Bangkok's cooperation with the Pol Pot remnants entitled it to use armed force to teach Thailand a lesson on Thai soil.

Bangkok's fear of Vietnam's bellicosity is real, even if the premise that Hanoi desires to annex Thai territory may not be. The government's hard line is matched by a popular perception of Vietnam as menacing, and the continued disgorging of tens of thousands of refugees from the Vietnamese domain hardens this belief.

Premier Pham Van Dong's olive branch visit to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries three months before the full-scale attack on Cambodia in January, 1979, is viewed as characteristic of Vietnamese duplicity. Thailand has aligned itself closely with China in adamant opposition to recognition of the Vietnamese puppet government in Cambodia, in strong support for the Pol Pot regime and in a border policy that favors the Pol Pot remnants in their enclaves. Its insistence that international food aid must be channeled to Pol Pot forces as well as to bona fide refugees has engaged Bangkok in angry controversy with international organizations.

U.S. Policy

Thailand finds encouragement in this policy, whether intended or not, from the United States. Although Washington never recognized the Pol Pot regime in power, U.S. policy shifted, after Vietnam dislodged it, to backing its right to hold Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. The United States made clear that, between two governments it does not recognize, it prefers the one that has China's support, no matter how atrocious its human rights record, over the one backed by Moscow.

Whatever chances may have existed for a reversal of the U.S. policy — a shift might help the survival of Cambodians by encouraging Vietnam to adopt a more humanitarian attitude toward distribution of international food aid — have been vitiated by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In the present mood toward Moscow, it is unlikely that Washington will confer even implicit recognition on the conquest of a nation by a Soviet ally.

Non-Communist Southeast Asia, the United States and the rest of the West appear firmly entrenched in attitudes toward Vietnam that parallel China's. But Vietnam's position is equally firm and the balance of forces in Cambodia makes it unlikely that Hanoi will yield in its insistence that the situation is irreversible. The highest Vietnamese leaders emphatically made that point to Mr. Waldheim.

Political Violence Divides a Turkish 'Oasis of Calm'

By Marvine Howe

KONYA, Turkey (NYT) — Barefoot believers come here daily to utter their prayers before the tomb of Mevlana, one of the principal mystics of Islam and the founder of the order of whirling dervishes.

The fundamentalist capital of Turkey, Konya appeared until recently to be an oasis of calm and prosperity in the heartland of Anatolia, the Asian part of Turkey, but now even this Islamic showcase is threatened by political violence. The National Salvation Party, the militant Islamic group that dominates Konya, has openly accused the rightist National Action Party and its youth groups of terrorist acts and of trying to take over the city by force and intimidation.

The deputy chairman of the National Salvation Party, Sevket Kazan, has accused the Konya police chief of supporting rightist activists and demanded his removal. He said that youth gangs known as Idealists, acting with Konya police protection, had beaten up Salvation Party youths, fired on a residential district and bombed the party's newspaper office, its cultural center and its leader's car.

The interior minister, who made a hasty visit to Konya during the last week of July, reported to Ankara that all was calm, and he privately reassured the Salvation Party that the police chief would be given an extended vacation and some of his aides removed. The police chief has not yet gone and the violence continues in the flat, sprawling city of 350,000.

Last week a 33-year-old teacher, an expert in Turkish folklore and a member of the leftist Republican People's Party, was shot and killed. The assailant was identified as a rightist extremist, but no arrests have been made.

'Patience Has Limits'

"We have warned the people not to respond to provocations even if somebody puts a bomb in a mosque," Konya's mayor, Mehmet Kececiler, said in an interview last week. "But the patience of believers has limits, and there could be an explosion."

The mayor, elected on the Salvation Party ticket three years ago, spoke proudly of Konya — its cleanliness, progress, and, until lately, relative tranquillity, which he attributed essentially to his party's Islamic approach.

This year, however, there are reports of Islamic excesses: the stoning of restaurants that dared to stay open during the Moslem holy month of Ramadan, threats to newsdealers who dared to display leftist newspapers.

Ali Guneri, the Salvation Party provincial representative, insisted that these acts were not the work of his party militants but of the National Action Party. "Those who throw stones and make threats are not even good Moslems," he said.

Political, Not Religious

The trouble in Konya is political, not religious, in its basis, according to most independent observers. Although the Salvation Party won the last municipal elections with 37 percent of the vote and the National Action Party's vote was negligible, the latter party is now said to exercise control over two-thirds of the city's districts.

The right gained force in Konya early last year when the Idealist Youth Association, which is generally linked with the National Action Party, set up its headquarters in the city. At the same time, the National Action Party brought in a thousand militants from other parts of the country as workers for a construction concern and had several thousand other supporters transferred to Konya as teachers, according to local Republican People's Party sources.

"People are scared and don't even dare to go visit relatives in the evening anymore," according to a teacher whose house was bombed in February and who was attacked by a band of Idealists with guns and clubs last month.

Arrests for Evangelism

ISTANBUL, Aug. 11 (AP) — Five persons were arrested in a raid in Konya for "spreading the Christian faith," sources reported today.

The sources said police seized brochures and leaflets praising Christianity. While the practice of all religions in Turkey is guaranteed by law, missionary work using what is called propaganda and intimidation is banned.

13 Deaths Reported

ANKARA, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Thirteen deaths have been reported in political violence in Turkey in the last two days, police said.

Police said four persons were slain by unidentified gunmen last night in Golkoy, about 250 miles east of Ankara. During a search for the assailants in a nearby village early today, police killed three persons who allegedly fired on them. Six persons died in terrorist attacks in other cities, police said.

Afghan Revolt Becomes Major Anti-Soviet Force

(Continued from Page 1)

joining the rebel forces, when its commander was replaced.

A UN rural development chief returned to Kabul Saturday after being unable for three weeks to leave the center of Ghazni to go two and a half miles to the site of a project.

According to unconfirmed reports reaching Kabul, bands of as many as 200 to 300 Uzbek and Turkman tribesmen in the provinces of Badgags, Faryab and Javzjas have begun attacking at night and on horseback Afghan government posts such as schools and police stations.

Inhospitable Region

Even though those areas border the Soviet Union, and many of the people are related on both sides of the line, there are few Soviet troops in the inhospitable, hot and rocky area of northwestern Afghanistan.

It is in Herat that the situation seems to be most out of control. There has not been a Soviet presence there since the April, 1979, uprising, before the intervention, when Soviet "advisers" in the city were mutilated and killed.

Until the last three weeks, however, the city appeared to be calmly going about its business with neither the rebels nor the Afghan authorities trying to assert themselves.

A longtime resident of the city said that as many as 20 to 60 different rebel bands had gained control of various neighborhoods in Herat.

Rebels started kidnapping patients from rival groups and from the government, probably to kill them, from the Nur Eye Clinic, a voluntary organization whose staff of six decided last week to leave the city because the situation had deteriorated so badly. The chartered plane that picked them up at the airport was the first to land there in 22 days.

One factor that led to their decision to pull out of the city, according to a source, was signs that began appearing on the streets of Herat saying, "Kill Russians and Americans as well." Most of the members of the eye clinic team were West Europeans, but there was one American doctor among them.

Most of Herat's residents are Shiite Moslems who are influenced by Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Embassy Reduction

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Pakistan's president, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, said today that he had asked the Soviet Embassy to reduce its staff of 200 persons. Speaking informally to newsmen, he did not say how much of a reduction was sought or if the Russians had been given a time limit for the cutback.

The president emphasized that Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union remain unaffected in economic and other fields. He said the Soviet Embassy was also asked to end its publishing operations in Karachi and move them to Islamabad if it wanted to continue printing in Pakistan.

Scientist Urges Test Explosion as Atomic Deterrent

GENEVA, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Dr. Sigvard Eklund, today proposed a demonstration explosion of a nuclear weapon in order to create a major world reaction against such devices.

Dr. Eklund made his proposal at the opening session of the UN conference to review the implementation of the 1968 nuclear nonproliferation treaty. He said that there was now a "global overkill" capacity with 50,000 nuclear weapons of a combined explosive power equivalent to more than 1 million of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

Dr. Eklund said that nuclear weapons now in existence represented not less than three tons of TNT for every human being. "In spite of this global overkill capacity, the nuclear weapon powers are continually increasing their nuclear arsenals and improving their lethalness and effectiveness."

He said it was the momentum of the technological process — more than questions of national security — that was adding to the world's nuclear arsenals.

Italy Requires ID in Cashing Big Banknotes

ROME, Aug. 11 (AP) — In an attempt to halt the recycling of ransom money, officials announced today that anyone cashing a large banknote at post offices or banks in Italy must present identification documents.

The action was ordered by the state attorney in Reggio Calabria, considered a center of kidnapping gangs. The order is valid for the entire nation. Under the order, anyone seeking to cash a 100,000-lira note, worth about $120, must produce identification, and the bank or post office must record the serial numbers.

Officials say that 28 persons have been kidnapped in Italy this year. Last year, 69 persons were reported kidnapped and an estimated $24 million paid in ransom.

Australia Orders Tighter Security Over Uranium

CANBERRA, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The Australian government today ordered tighter security measures to protect uranium after discovering that two tons of uranium oxide known as yellowcake had been stoken from a Queensland mine.

Today, a man appeared in court in the Queensland town of Mount Isa charged with stealing yellowcake worth more than $159,000 from the mine. The uranium was shipped to a Sydney company in an attempt to sell it and the firm reported its arrival to police.

The man, who was charged with stealing the uranium oxide over a period of a year, was remanded in custody. No other details of the offense were given in court.

Energy Minister John Carrick said that he had ordered rigid safeguards so that any future loss could be discovered. The opposition Labor Party's spokesman on urban and regional affairs said that the theft highlighted the risk of Australian uranium being diverted for use in foreign nuclear weapon construction.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Thatcher Refused to Void Mugabe Victory

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected a request by the white military commander in Zimbabwe, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, to declare null and void the elections that brought guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe to power in March, officials said today.

Gen. Walls, who quit his post as Zimbabwe High Command chairman last month, said in a British Broadcasting Corp. television interview being screened tonight that Mrs. Thatcher ignored his plea. He added: "I won't forgive her for that. I would like at least to have had the courtesy of a reply."

British officials today said that the prime minister did not reply in writing, but that the colonial governor's office in the then colony of Rhodesia, relaying her response orally, told Gen. Walls that there were no grounds to void the elections because reports from electoral supervisors and Commonwealth observers showed that the elections had been as free and fair as possible in the circumstances.

One Strike Ends in Warsaw; Another Begins

WARSAW, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Striking garbagemen returned to work in Warsaw today, but bus drivers in two of the city's depots walked out for higher pay, dissidents said.

The garbagemen, who had been on strike since Aug. 6, resumed work after accepting an agreement that included wage increases, promises of meat supplies and improved working conditions. The dissident self-defense committee KOR said there was also a reference in the agreement to setting up a workers' council for the garbagemen.

Yugoslav-style workers' councils were disbanded in Poland after a one-year experiment in 1957. KOR also reported that police had released one of the leaders of the strikers after holding him for seven hours.

Burmese President Meets Former Opponents

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 11 (AP) — President U Ne Win met today with former political and military foes, including former Premier U Nu, who returned to Burma last month after 11 years as a political exile.

Also at the meeting were Bohmu Aung, former defense minister, who returned in June from exile in Thailand; Brig. Kya Doe, former deputy chief of staff, and Bo Thet Tun, a Communist party central committee member.

Gen. Ne Win, who has ruled Burma for 18 years, proclaimed a general amnesty on May 28, pardoning all political offenses and reducing by half prison terms for those convicted of nonpolitical crimes. About 1,000 political dissidents, including some who had engaged in armed rebellion, have returned home, and 14,000 prisoners have been released.

12 Injured in French Printing Plant Blast

MARSEILLES, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Twelve persons were injured early today in an explosion that wrecked the printing plant of the Encre Noir publishing company, which specializes in extreme leftist publications, police said.

In a telephone call to a news agency, a group calling itself the New Order and Justice organization said "the friends of Inspector Jacques Mazel have cleaned out the Encre Noir printing works." Mazel was a police officer who died in an accident during a demonstration by conscientious objectors in 1979.

The bombing occurred four days after an Italian rightist militant was arrested and jailed in Nice pending an extradition hearing in connection with the bombing of the Bologna railway station. The militant, Marco Affatigato, was quoted by Nice newspapers as having said he was a member of New Order.

Russia Steps Up Criticism Of U.S. War Strategy Shift

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (WP) — The Soviet Union assailed President Carter's new nuclear war strategy today as an act of "insanity" conceived by persons "who lost all touch with reality and prepared to pushed the world" into nuclear war.

The vitriolic attack, by Tass, came after somewhat more restrained expressions of concern over Presidential Directive No. 59 as reported by The Washington Post and The New York Times last week. The plan, as reported by the newspapers, gives priority to attacking military targets rather than destroying cities and industrial complexes.

Claiming that "the mounting waves of war hysteria are sweeping the White House," Tass said that "things are now far more serious because President Carter, as it is reported, sanctioned the new nuclear strategy whose essence is the threat of striking a first blow at military installations in the Soviet Union."

Tass called administration plans "an obvious and extremely dangerous playing with fire." Another Tass commentary said that as a a result "the Soviet Union will have to draw the necessary conclusions."

One conclusion, stated explicitly, is that the concept of "limited nuclear war" it said Mr. Carter had advanced will inevitably lead to an accelerated arms buildup. "It would be naive to think that the Soviet Union will stand idle while the nuclear weapons are being perfected" in the United States, Tass said.

But a broader conclusion implicit in attacks on what it called "the insane steps of the Carter administration" is that they may have a lasting negative impact both on arms control efforts and on Soviet-U.S. relations in general.

The sharp tone of today's commentary reflected growing anxiety here that the United States may be moving away from the policy of nuclear parity that has been the basis of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks for a decade and that Moscow may be confronted with new strains on its military budget irrespective of the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections.

Jerusalem Warnings

(Continued from Page 1)

be the undivided capital of the Jewish state.

In a statement yesterday, the Syrian Foreign Ministry announced it had called for an immediate meeting of the 21-member Arab League to impose a political and economic boycott of states recognizing Jerusalem.

It gave countries with embassies in Jerusalem one month to declare their condemnation of the Knesset vote and to start transferring their legations from the disputed city. Otherwise, the ministry stated, Syria would sever relations with these states.

King Hussein of Jordan said yesterday that Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, constituted a new aggression and undermined Middle East peace prospects.

An official announcement in Amman quoted the king as saying the acceptance of the Israeli measure by any state would be considered an aggressive act and that Jordan would retaliate by cutting diplomatic and economic relations.

The pace was set last week by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the world's two biggest oil exporters, who announced that they would take similar action against countries recognizing Jerusalem. This established a new link between two Arab states which were at odds on many issues not long ago.

Four other Arab oil producers — Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain — have formally backed the joint Saudi-Iraqi declaration, and North Yemen, Mauritania, Morocco and the Palestine Liberation Organization have also indicated their support.

The dispute is an emotional one in the Moslem world because the old part of the Arab city houses the al-Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third holiest shrine.

[United Press International reported from Beirut that the Arab move was aimed primarily at 12 countries whose embassies are located in Jerusalem — Colombia, San Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Panama, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Chile, Venezuela and the Netherlands. Venezuela has indicated that it intended to move its legation to Tel Aviv.]

Spanish Climber Killed

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The Matterhorn, Switzerland's most popular peak, claimed its sixth victim of the summer yesterday when a Spanish climber fell to his death just below the summit, police said.

Brown Sends Note to Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

formed before the presidential decision was made and he should have been informed. It was an inadvertence that he was not informed."

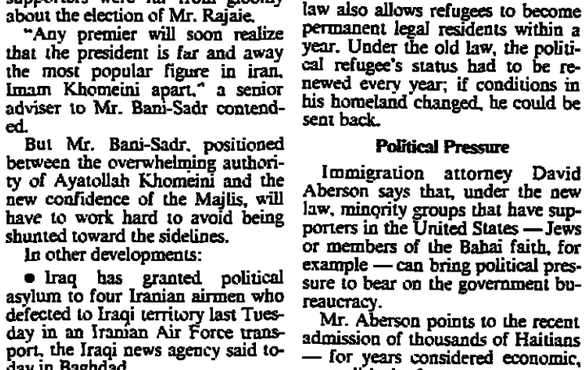
Mr. Muskie, who is vacationing in Maine, will be briefed by a State Department officer by tomorrow, a spokesman for the secretary said.

The State Department said Mr. Muskie first learned of the strategy shift when he overheard part of a conversation between Mr. Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, at a luncheon last Tuesday. Mr. Brown, without going into details, reportedly suggested that Mr. Muskie be given a briefing. However, Mr. Muskie left for California the next day.

After reports appeared in print later in the week, Mr. Muskie told reporters that the press accounts were the first he knew of the policy change. However, Pentagon aides said it had been discussed extensively within the government — with the participation of State Department representatives — for more than two years.

Chess Semifinals Draw

ABANO TERME, Italy, Aug. 11 (AP) — Robert Hubner of West Germany and Lajos Portisch of Hungary played to their fourth draw today in a quick finish to their adjourned fourth game in the world chess semifinals.



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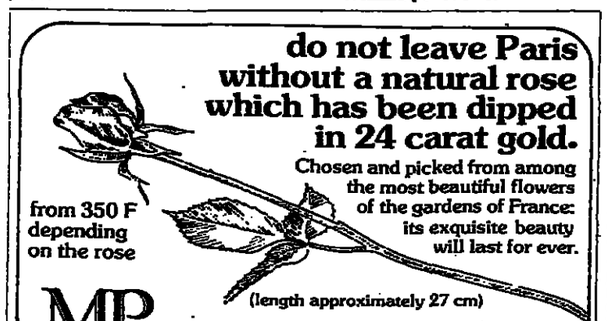


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Rich, Poor Nations lay Meet in Summit

By Sidney Weiland

NDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — rnment leaders from key na- are reportedly moving slowly rd a special summit conference liscuss increasing economic *lems of the Third World.*

ficials from countries involved *thai, despite initial hesitations,* w seems certain the summit ng will be held in Mexico City g the first half of next year. conference was suggested by an national study group headed Willy Brandt, the former West nan chancellor, in an effort to e dialogue between rich and *nations after a prolonged dip-* tic deadlock over the Third d's development needs.

mited to 20 to 25 governments ly concerned, it will bring top nal leaders together for the time specifically to discuss aid economic prospects for devel- g countries.

strian Chancellor Bruno Krei- nd Mexican President Jose Lo- *Portillo* have pushed for the mit meeting since the 21-mem- ber Independent Commission on International Development Issues — better known as the Brandt Commission — proposed it last February.

Austria and Mexico are in touch with a carefully selected group of prospective participants but the list is still not settled, sources said.

List of Countries

They will probably include major Western donor states such as the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan, oil producers such as Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, and aid-receiving countries like India, Pakistan, Tanzania and Brazil.

Other countries being canvassed include France, Canada, Sweden, Nigeria, Senegal, Thailand, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, London sources said. There are no plans for *participation by the Soviet Union.*

"The most important countries concerned are in favor of the summit, and it will definitely be held," a *senior diplomat involved in prepa-* rations said. Other officials said that the main problem now was to seek agreement on a final list of participants.

In proposing the summit meeting, the Brandt Commission said world leaders should work out emergency guidelines for cooperation between industrialized and developing nations in the coming five years. "The search for solutions is not an act of benevolence but a condition of mutual survival," the commission said in its first report after studying Third World problems for two years.

The commission, which includes Edward Heath, the former British prime minister, and former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, asked for monetary reforms, large-scale transfers of resources to the Third World, a global food program and a new energy strategy.

Officials said that the planning for the summit meeting would be continued during a special session of the UN General Assembly on economic questions starting on Aug. 25.



Associated Press

An inhabitant of Port Isabel, Texas, took a bath in Laguna Madre Bay after the passage of Hurricane Allen, which destroyed a number of houses and cut off running water.

Storm Floods South Texas Areas

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 11 (AP) — The remnants of *Hurricane* Allen dumped more rain on southern Texas early today, forcing the evacuation of about 2,500 persons from low-lying areas.

Residents left their homes in Alice and Kingsville in the Coastal Bend area where flood waters were reported to be up to 5 feet deep.

As the storm — which has been downgraded to a tropical depression — passes across northern Mexico, forecasters are expecting tides at Baffin Bay near Kingsville to reach 9 to 10 feet above normal. Also, the Nueces River, which empties into Corpus Christi Bay, is expected to rise 7 feet above normal.

Allen caused no direct injuries or deaths in Texas, either as the hurricane that battered the coast or as the tropical storm that cut into the state, but it spun off tornadoes that injured about 20 persons.

The hurricane was downgraded to a tropical storm yesterday as it went northwest across sparsely populated areas of Texas and into northern Mexico. The highest sustained winds were 45 mph in a few squalls. Early this morning, the National Hurricane Center in Miami again downgraded Allen, this time to a tropical depression.

Carter Forces Seen Winning Rules Fight

By Warren Weaver Jr.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Democratic delegates loyal to President Carter appeared to have retained control on the key procedural issue that the party convention was to decide tonight, despite mounting pressure by Sen. Edward Kennedy and neutral backers of a proposal to free delegates from their presidential commitments.

At issue is whether delegates will be required to vote on Wednesday for the presidential candidate under whose banner they ran in the primaries and caucuses, or face removal as disloyal. The president's men are pushing for adoption of such a rule while the Kennedy forces and *others strongly oppose it.*

Robert Strauss, the Carter campaign chairman, predicted that the opening session of the convention at Madison Square Garden would approve the rule by a margin of 300 votes and go on to renominate Mr. Carter.

Sen. Kennedy was considerably *less sure of victory. He said that the* issue would be decided by 50 votes, *one way or the other, in a "nip and* tuck" contest, with his backers gaining enough votes in the final 24 hours to carry the day.

No Guarantee

A Carter victory on the rules issue would not guarantee a majority for the president in all the platform challenges that the Kennedy delegates planned to press at the convention. There were indications that the administration was prepared to give way on some of its economic planks.

In an effort to influence the rules vote, Sen. Kennedy announced that he was releasing his delegates from any obligation to vote for him in the presidential balloting later this week, even if the convention should adopt the loyalty requirement.

"No matter what decision is made by the convention," the senator told a California caucus, "if they close it or straitjacket the delegates, every one of my delegates will be free to vote their conscience on the issues." The resulting applause drowned out the final sentences of his speech.

He made the same pledge yesterday during a television news program and in speeches to other delegations, but it did not seem to inspire enough movement away from the president on the rules issue to threaten Mr. Carter's majority.

Against Rule

The Committee to Continue the Open Convention produced at a news conference about a dozen Carter and uncommitted delegates who said they would vote against *the loyalty rule. Several of them* said the president would unify the party behind his own nomination if he dropped his insistence on the rule.

"I really don't understand why they don't trust their delegates," Mary Demetrious of South Carolina said of the Carter leadership. "I trust those delegates. I'm asking the president and his campaign staff to *trust their delegates."*

Sources in the 306-member California delegation said there had been little or no movement among Carter and uncommitted members toward opposition to the rule.

Some delegates have expressed private opposition to the loyalty requirement, which has not been imposed in past conventions, but were reluctant to oppose it on the floor on the ground that a victory on the procedural issue would strengthen Sen. Kennedy's presidential prospects.

The senator's release of his delegates was designed to deal with this problem and help defeat the rule, but some of his critics indicated that he would have to withdraw from the presidential competition altogether to achieve a significant shift in the rules vote.

There were reports that the Carter forces were prepared to accept a second Kennedy rules position, one requiring a presidential candidate to pledge his support of the platform and state in writing his objections to any specific plank.

Mr. Strauss indicated on a television news program that the Kennedy forces might win one or two platform battles on the floor, calling them "some very appealing simplistic structured issues that make it very tough for us possibly to win on them."

Rules Fight: New Version of Old Battle

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Maneuvers over convention rules, like last night's battle over whether to bind Democratic delegates to their original presidential commitments, have largely replaced the older, cruder sort of fight over credentials.

That translated into throwing out *the other guy's supporters and put-* ting yours in. But the modern approach is to fight over the rules, there are no serious issues of principle involved. Those considerations are there; they just don't matter as much as the politics do.

Honest Views

There are indeed honest views on both sides of the debate about the delegate loyalty rule. They are basic to the whole concept of representative government, and the function of representatives, or, in this case, delegates. The Kennedy side argues that delegates should have some degree of authority to shift with changing circumstances. The Carter side contends that delegates owe their constituents a vote that accords with the primary or caucus that sent them.

The Democrats compare this year's dispute with the 1972 confrontation in Miami. Then, George McGovern's foes, including Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, tried to undo the winner-take-all rule that had given Sen. McGovern 271 California delegates, and cut him back to 120, a share based on his plurality share of the statewide vote.

This year's *maneuver* has far more in common with the schemes employed by John Sears as Ronald Reagan's campaign chief four years ago. Faced in July, 1976, with a situation in which President Ford was going over the top in delegate counts, Mr. Sears contrived confusion with the designation of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as Mr. Reagan's vice-presidential candidate.

Then, at the convention, the Reagan forces tried, and failed, to force a rules change that would require Mr. Ford to name a running mate and thereby risk losing some supporters.

Like the maneuver to release delegates from their presidential commitments, the Sears ploy by itself could not have pried away a specific number of delegates. But both efforts involved the hope of shaking things up.

The Kennedy strategist contended that Mr. Carter would have been better off to have given way two months ago on the question of binding delegates, to avoid giving Sen. Kennedy a battleground. The Carter forces took such an approach yesterday when they abandoned their opposition to a rule offered by the Kennedy side that would require presidential candidates to state in writing their acceptance and reservations about the platform.

The whole issue of psychological lifts, momentum and bandwagons is an exercise in dimly remembered history, of course. No one really knows how a largely unbossed convention would sway or roll since there has not been a multi-ballot convention since 1952.

That question can be rendered academic if Mr.Carter wins, but platform issues will remain. They will no longer be tools with which Sen. Kennedy might win the nomination, and instead they will revert to questions of principle, questions that Sen. Kennedy, at least, takes more seriously than many of his or Mr. Carter's advisers.

And they are the questions, he indicated yesterday, that he takes seriously enough to decide the question whether he will back Mr. Carter in the fall if Mr. Carter is nominated.

NEWS ANALYSIS

with two purposes in mind. The first is to alter the terrain of battle so that your side has, concretely, a better chance of winning.

The second is to embarrass the opponent with a defeat that spreads doubt about how real his strength is. Fights over what to say in the party's platform can serve the second purpose, but not the first. Both kinds of contests fall into the often exaggerated category of test votes.

"If you think you have the delegates, the only test vote you want is on the nomination," a high-ranking tactician for Sen. Edward Kennedy said yesterday. He said he thought that President Carter's forces had made a mistake in allowing the sen*ator's side to arrange any challenges* before Wednesday's roll call on the *nomination.*

Carter Associate

A leading Carter associate, accusing the Kennedy side of being sore losers, said last week: "If you're behind, you try to change the rules. I've tried myself, and failed."

Other spokesmen for both sides portrayed the dispute over binding delegates as a matter of high moral principle. But this pair of antagonists, at least, was ready to accept the idea that the only moral convention rule is the one that helps your candidate, and the only immoral one is the provision that hurts him.

The fact that this dispute and tomorrow's platform battles are more concerned with politics than principle does not make them pointless. The 38th Democratic National Convention, after all, is a political meeting.

Nor does the fact that these arguments are basically political mean

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Carter Agrees to Platform Amendments

(Continued from Page 1)

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CHATEAURENARD, France, Aug. 11 (AP) — French engineers early today halted oil gushing into nearby streams from an underground leak in one of the main pipelines from the Mediterranean to northern Europe.

Ethical Problems Delay New Prenatal Tests in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

ASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) sensitive new prenatal test that detect spine and brain defects born infants will not come into me use in the United States for aps five years because of moral other dilemmas.

ederal health officials say the edure could reduce death and bility among newborn infants if parents decide to abort a de- ed fetus, but they say it will be available routinely for years *use — in the words of one offi-* — "it raises so many moral, eth- legal, *economic and medical* tions, more even than heart splants."

It is really a series of tests. The first is a check of the blood for a substance called alpha-fetoprotein, or AFP.

AFP is a protein that every fetus produces, but when there is a defect of the developing baby's neural tube — its embryonic brain and spinal cord — there is more AFP. A high level in the mother's blood may signal this and the possibility of spina bifida (open or incomplete spine) or anencephaly (incomplete brain).

Increased Testing

If the first blood test is positive, it is followed by another. If that, too, is positive, an ultrasound "photo" of the fetus is made, and finally an amniocentesis, or tap of the amniotic fluid surrounding the baby.

AFP testing is already on the increase. Perhaps 50,000 women will take advantage of it this year.

But rushed into use, then misused or inexpertly used, the testing could *cause as many human problems as* it avoids. The testing may occasionally produce a false reading, possibly inducing a parent to abort a normal child.

Like other prenatal tests, this one means that parents who use it must decide whether to carry a deformed fetus to term.

"Our association feels this test should be available," says Carol Bucholz of East Rockaway, N.Y., the mother of an afflicted youngster and an official of the Spina Bifida Association. "But we also feel there should be understanding and help for those who choose to have their children."

Used in Britain

This testing is already being done on 40 to 50 percent of all pregnant women in Britain, and the figure probably will be near 100 percent in a year or two. With its government health system and calmer views on malpractice and abortion, Britain has managed to avoid problems.

Spina bifida and anencephaly occur in less than two births per 1,000, about as often as the better-known Down's syndrome, or mongolism. All anencephalic babies and some with spina bifida die quickly. Many affected children lead institutionalized lives because of their extensive physical and often mental crippling.

About 20 percent of spina bifida children may be normal, with help, and others can be helped by surgery and education.

These facts were reported at a re- cent three-day conference here on AFP testing. The meeting was sponsored by the new National Center for Health Care Technology, as its first exercise in gathering doctors to consider valuable yet worrisome new methods so practitioners can decide what to do about them.

Dr. Seymour Perry, the center's director, and others described the problems:

• Amniocentesis, the final confirmation, has been pronounced generally safe by U.S. officials. But British doctors think it may produce some ill effects in mother or baby in from 1 percent to 2.5 percent of cases.

• From 1974 to 1978, three to *five British AFP tests and follow-* ups per 1,000 were false positives. With such an indicator, the most common decision by parents would be to choose an abortion, which means a normal fetus would die. New methods may reduce false positive results.

• Parents may sue if defective testing produces a false positive. Or they may sue if they have a defective child, and their doctor hadn't offered the tests.

• An AFP test costs up to $35, amniocentesis up to $525 and a *whole array of tests may cost nearly* $800.

• Nationally, routine testing could cost as much as $125 million. But a federal study says savings could be twice that, including $50 million a year otherwise needed for custodial care of disabled children.

The Food and Drug Administration expects to propose regulations soon to permit the sale of a medical test kit to doctors, under specific conditions.

Carter Sees Election Move By Khomeini

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (LAT) — President Carter said yesterday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini may try to influence the outcome of the U.S. presidential election by holding the 52 U.S. hostages in Iran until after the November vote.

Mr. Carter made the comment after being asked on television whether he believed that it would be more likely that the hostages would be freed if Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, were elected.

Although Mr. Carter said he did not think the outcome of the election would have any direct effect on the hostages, he said: "We have had intelligence reports from quite early this year that the Ayatollah Khomeini may be considering holding the hostages until after our election in order to try to influence Americans in how they voted. I don't know if that's an accurate report or not."

Pakistan to Probe Death of Prisoner

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The military government of Sind province has ordered an investigation into the death during custody of a leftist student leader, a government statement said today.

The investigation follows allegations by his friends that Nazir Abbasi, 25, was tortured and a statement by a member of his family that there were bullet wounds in his body. He was arrested on July 29 with four other student leaders and trade union officials and was alleged to have taken part in clandestine and subversive activities.

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s Up Critic *r Strategy*

inochet Announces Vote n Proposed Constitution

By John Enders

NTIAGO, Aug. 11 (WP) — A osed constitution, the full text which has not yet been made ic, will be submitted to a na- al plebiscite on Sept. 11, the nth anniversary of the military that ended democratic rule in country, President Augusto Pi- et announced last night.

en. Pinochet said the governing a had added last-minute nges to the draft constitution will allow the armed forces, ibly under his presidency, *to* off congressional elections until 9 and rule for 16 more years.

peaking on national television, Pinochet said the new consti- on, if approved, will go into ef- six months after the election that he would remain in office an eight-year presidential term. r that, he said, the junta would rve the right to nominate anoth- resident in 1989 to be approved lebiscite and govern until 1997. en. Pinochet said the full text of constitution would be published ay.

pposition spokesmen immedi- y rejected the measure. "It is the solidation of the dictatorship," said former Christian Democratic senator and party president Patricio Alwyn, one of the government's most outspoken critics. He called the "transition" period of 16 years a farce and joke during which Chileans would be ruled by state of emergency measures and without political freedom.

Gen. Pinochet said the authoritarian constitution is designed to guarantee that Marxist ideologies do not surface again in Chile.

Gen. Pinochet's critics charge that the present lack of electoral guarantees and the predominance of government sponsored propaganda in the local media indicate that the announced vote on Sept. 11 will resemble a January, 1978, plebiscite, also announced on short notice, which Gen. Pinochet won by a 3-1 margin.

French Suspend Detective Over Bologna Visit

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP) — A French detective who has been questioned about the railway station bombing in Bologna, Italy, has been suspended from duty because of alleged rightist activities, Interior Ministry sources revealed today.

The suspension of Inspector Paul Durand of France's internal security police apparently does not mean he is suspected of being directly involved in the bombing that killed 80 persons.

Italian police said last Friday that Inspector Durand was in Italy in recent months and stopped in Bologna. The Italians reportedly asked French police to ask him what he did in Italy and whom he saw.

Apparently the action against the 25-year-old inspector resulted from his activities in the European National Action Federation, an alliance of French, Italian and Spanish neo-fascists.

4 Die in Swedish Plant

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11 (AP) — Four workers at a chemical plant in the Swedish port of Helsingborg were killed and one was wounded by a powerful explosion today.

Brow Note 10

lliot Nugent, heater Expert, ies in U.S. at 83

EW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP) — El- Nugent, 83, a theatrical jack-of- trades best-known for his Broad- adaptation of James Thurber's e Male Animal," died Saturday is home here.

n addition to his 1940 version of e Male Animal," originally writ- by Thurber during their college s together at Ohio State Univer- , he starred in "The Voice of the le," and co-produced and su- vised "The Seven Year Itch," ring Marilyn Monroe.

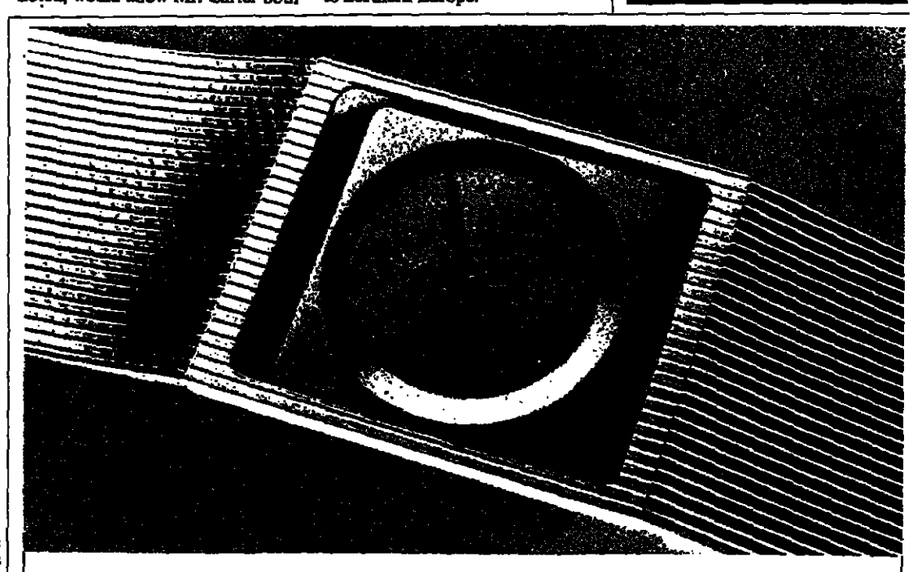
Born on Sept. 30, 1896, in Dover, io, to a theatrical couple, he de his professional debut when was 4 years old.

Robert F. Hurleigh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP) Robert F. Hurleigh, 68, the presi- t of the Mutual Broadcasting twork from 1956 until 1968, died nday.

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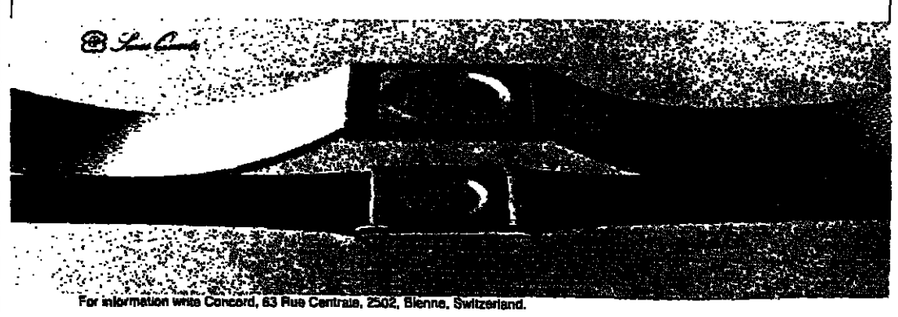


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Tuesday, August 12, 1980

On Nuclear Deterrence

From the start of the nuclear age, two conceptions of strategy have vied. *Deterrence*, emphasized by the United States through the years of its clear strategic preponderance, threatens all-out war against any Soviet nuclear attack or ultra-high-risk non-nuclear challenge. Behind this strategy lies the premise that the way to make nuclear war unthinkable is to rule out in advance that any Soviet nuclear-level threat — large or small, against the United States or an ally — would be met by a less than total U.S. response.

But some strategists have always wondered about deterrence. They have feared that, with the advent of strategic parity or perhaps a Soviet advantage or the prospect of one, the Kremlin might not be deterred, or U.S. allies might not think they would be. They have feared, too, that the growing Soviet capacity to destroy U.S. land-based missiles in the ground might embolden Moscow to attempt a first strike on the silos and then sit back and dare Washington to open a counter-city nuclear exchange. They have argued for a *war-fighting* strategy to spare the United States such a "suicide or surrender" choice. Behind this strategy lies the premise that it is not the size but the certainty of a nuclear response that would actually deter Moscow, and that the threat of a total response to a limited challenge, or to a challenge in disadvantageous circumstances, is simply not credible.

This is the context in which to assess President Carter's reported new directive to the Pentagon to make certain changes in the direction of a war-fighting strategy. The changes evidently involve less targeting on Soviet cities and more targeting on Soviet military forces and political and military command centers. The new directive is said to take into account the political fact of widespread doubts that, in a condition of Soviet parity and perhaps parity-plus, the United States would put its cities at risk by aiming at Soviet cities: to gain credibility, you aim at military targets and you let that be known. The directive also reflects the technical fact that both great powers are well along in developing the capacity to destroy each other's missiles in the ground: In these matters, once you have a certain capability, it customarily follows that you change your declared strategy in order to use it.

If it all sounds unreal, that is because it is unreal. No nuclear weapon has been fired in anger since World War II. The destructive power of nuclear weapons makes demands upon the imagination that are very difficult to fit back into reality. It is impossible for a country that possesses nuclear weapons not to be preoccupied with how it would use them in a crisis, but it is a fair question whether any strategy conceived in the calm would guide decisions in the storm — though strategy certainly does affect the building of forces, the planning of their employment, the foreign policy of which they are a central part, and other pre-crisis preparations. It is all of these, apparently, that Edmund Muskie, who became secretary of state just as the president's directive was being put into final form, wishes now to look over.

Perhaps the best one can hope for is that, whatever this or that directive says, the argument will go on. No riddle is worthier of constant and total attention. The debate may seem and be unreal. The objective is to keep nuclear war unreal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Millions of U.S. Jobs

President Carter intends to present the United States with a sweeping plan for the renewal of its economy, he told the National Urban League the other day. It is to appear in about a month — perhaps on Labor Day. The president proposes to modernize industries, sharpen their ability to compete abroad and to put "millions of people back to work." That's a large promise. One awaits the details with interest.

The recession and its rising unemployment rate have Mr. Carter very much on the defensive, and he wants to make it clear that he's on the side of economic growth. There's a certain irony to that.

Here's a one-question quiz on recent history: Under which of the last six presidents did the number of jobs in the United States grow most rapidly? Answer: under Mr. Carter. In the three and a half years since January, 1977, employment has expanded precisely twice as fast as it did under President Kennedy, the man who got the United States moving again.

Much of it happened for reasons that are not directly related to the Carter administration and its policies. Some of it is the result of the same miscalculations that have also pushed up the inflation rate over the past three years. But if you consider it fair to blame Mr. Carter for the recession, the same rule of fairness also requires you to give him credit for the level of employment.

How can both employment and the unemployment rate be higher than when Mr. Carter took office? They can because a larger proportion of Americans than ever wants to work. Even now, with the economy approaching the bottom of a recession, a substantially higher proportion of the American adult population is employed than when Mr. Carter took office. The national economy has in fact generated jobs at a very successful pace over these three and a half years. The oddity is that Americans have precisely the opposite impression. Most people seem to think of these years as a time of economic stagnation and slack performance. Growth has indeed been poor by several important measures — but not in terms of jobs.

If economic policy now attempts to protect jobs at any cost, the effect will certainly be higher inflation and less efficiency. Conversely, a policy designed for stable expansion and productivity over the long haul will certainly cost some jobs — at least temporarily. It will mean pushing down employment in industries that are overbuilt, like steel, or that need to produce with less labor, like automobiles. It's going to be necessary to move people out of their accustomed work in mature or declining industries into jobs with better futures. That may well prove to be the hardest and most painful responsibility of economic politics over the next four years.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Thanks

Now that was one story, the one on Cambodia, that brought us up short. "Cambodia Thanks U.S. for Help at UN," a recent headline said. The story went on to report that "premier" Khieu Samphan — he now outranks the more notorious Pol Pot, but they are the crowd responsible for the genocide in Cambodia — had warmly thanked the United States for its vote to seat "Democratic Kampuchea" in the UN General Assembly last year. The ingratiating Khieu Samphan indicated that his organization, the old Khmer Rouge, is open to further and even direct U.S. support of a humanitarian, political or military nature.

How is it that these completely discredited and disgusting thugs, whom Jimmy Carter accurately labeled the world's greatest human rights violators in 1978, are extending a bloody hand to the president now? The answer is that by 1979, Soviet-allied Vietnam had invaded Cambodia and installed a puppet named Heng Samrin. The Chinese and the Thais, fearing Soviet pressure and Vietnamese aggression, respectively, were trying to keep the Khmer Rouge resistance alive. The United States, which strongly opposed the invasion, was drawing closer to Peking and wanted to stay close to Thailand. At the United Nations, the Russians sponsored Heng Samrin for the Cambodian seat. The Chinese sponsored "Democratic Kampuchea." Holding its nose, the United States backed up the Chinese on the seating issue; the administration still denies recognition to either regime.

Well, the United States gets another crack at the seating question when it comes up for its annual test in the General Assembly next month. That is the time for the United States to cut itself loose from any taint of association with the Khmer Rouge. It is bad enough that the administration, pleading geopolitical cause, took a "technical" stand from which the Khmer Rouge has drawn comfort. There would be some political debits now in sliding off that stand, but that is what should be done. Geopolitically, it has brought the United States no evident gains.

This does not mean that the United States should vote to seat Heng Samrin. He may not be the proven butcher that Pol Pot is, but, being strictly the tool of invaders, he has no higher claim to legitimacy and popular acceptance. The procedure gets complicated on credentials votes, but surely U.S. diplomats can avoid identifying the United States with either of those Cambodian regimes. That leaves open the question of who rightfully represents the Cambodian people. It is a central part of Cambodia's continuing tragedy that, at this moment, no one has been able to establish a fair claim.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

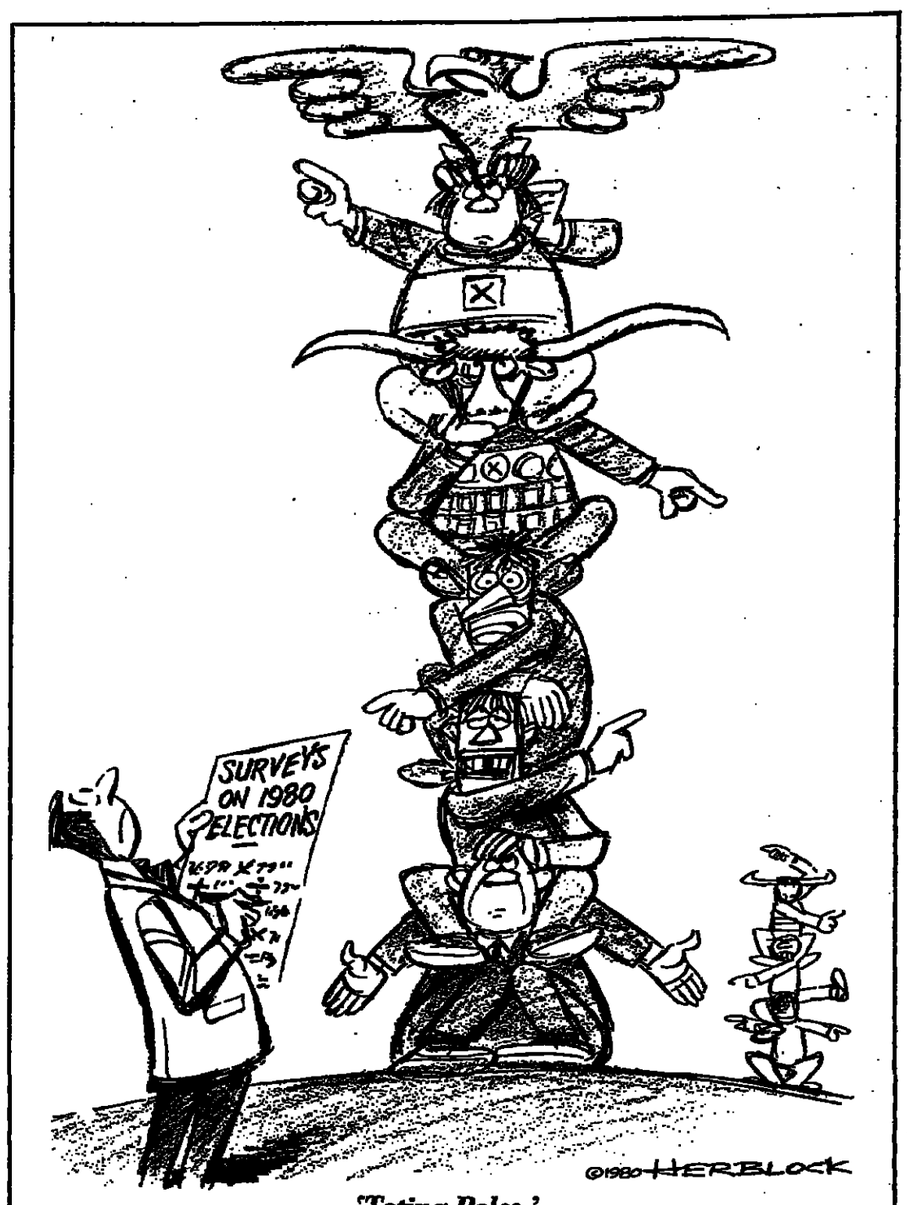
August 12, 1905

NEW YORK — The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chicago, gave an explanation in the World today of his reported remark comparing Mr. Roosevelt to Christ, that, according to public opinion here, fails to improve the situation much. Rev. Gunsaulus, in explaining his sermon, said: "I was merely describing Christlike qualities, such as steadfastness of purpose, vigor and modesty, and I said that there were only two great men on this earth who displayed these qualities; one was Kaiser Wilhelm. Then I said: 'The only man I know who can compare with the Kaiser is Mr. Roosevelt.' I cannot understand why the words of a poor preacher like myself should find their way all over the world."

Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1930

NEW YORK — Rains falling over the weekend in seven of the Middle Western states, have broken America's disastrous drought, although in many instances they came too late to save crops. Although the populace generally welcomes the relief, there is little hope for the farmers, whose losses in crops and livestock are enormous. Fred Olander, president of the National Livestock Exchange in Kansas City, described the drought as a "national calamity." Hundreds of forest fires have broken out in the dry areas. The Red Cross reveals that pellagra, a skin disease, and typhoid have increased. Starvation conditions exist in many homes in Virginia, Kentucky and Arkansas, relief workers report.



'Toting Poles.'

A Party of Hope?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Democrats always have a good time, and New York is providing plenty of social and cultural glitter for the delegates. But underneath, the mood is dispirited. Not since 1948, when some party leaders were so gloomy about Harry Truman's chances for re-election that they tried to persuade Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to run in his place, has a Democratic convention met with political expectations so low.

The man who by all signs will win the nomination looks to many like a loser in November. Jimmy Carter is almost an object of political scorn these days. Congressional Democrats are figuring ways to run without his millstone around their necks.

The Democratic gloom is not just a fancy. There are solid reasons for thinking that Ronald Reagan will be in the White House next January.

Running Behind

- Polls show any Democrat running well behind Reagan at this point. The latest Gallup poll, released Sunday, gives Reagan 45 percent, Carter 31 percent, John Anderson 14 percent. Carter's own polls have shown him 16 points behind.
- If the outlook for November is analyzed in terms of electoral votes, it is hard to find a majority for Carter. To have a chance he probably needs California and New York — and defections among liberals and Jewish voters are so great that right now he may be running third in those states.
- The domestic economic situation, usually crucial in U.S. elections, is not likely to brighten by Election Day. Unemployment will probably be higher, near 9 percent, and more businesses will be in trouble.
- Nor can the incumbent count on good news from abroad. The Camp David peace process, Carter's outstanding foreign-policy achievement, is at a dead end. Revolutionary Iran is, if anything, less inclined to release the hostages. The Russians are not leaving Afghanistan.

A Mistake

It is all very convincing. But it would be a mistake, a great mistake, to assume that the nomination won this week in New York is going to be worthless. His troubles not withstanding, Jimmy Carter has a fair chance of winning the election.

The argument for Carter's chance is not based on his magic as a candidate. It is often said that he may not be much good at governing but he is a great campaigner. The 1976 record does not support that proposition. Carter made many mistakes, running downhill so fast after the convention that he almost blew a 30-point lead.

What matters is the negatives on the other side. They were hard to see in the love feast between Reagan and the Republican Party in Detroit, but they are there.

First, Republican economics remain highly suspect to working people. The ghost of Herbert Hoover has not been laid to rest by the new conservative talk of "supply side" economics — the theory that we can best help the disadvantaged not by focusing on their needs but adopting tax and other incentives to expand the national economic pie.

Painless

The approach sounds painless as Reagan expounds it to urban or black audiences. But an underlying suspicion remains in those audiences — a doubt about Republicans and big business — and it will be intensified as the economic debate goes past generalities. Will working people like a tax-cut scheme that saves them $200 and saves Ronald Reagan and others in his bracket many thousands?

The Republicans will also encounter skepticism when they talk of raising defense spending, cutting taxes and balancing the budget all at once. People do not believe in miracles, and Carter will not have a hard time ridiculing that proposition.

Second, there is a sleeper issue for the Democrats in women's rights. The Republican platform took a hard line against abortion and refused to support the Equal Rights Amendment. Analysts spoke then of a new national mood, conservative on these questions, "pro-family." But the feelings are by no means all on one side.

Nearly half of American women now work outside their homes. The United States is a country of two-job families: an enormous social change in less than a generation. And a very large number of those families, irrespective of their politics, are going to resent and resist anything that looks like a move to put women back in the status of subservient homemaker.

So the deeper attitudinal surveys are beginning to show. Reagan is vulnerable on the so-called family issue. The Republican platform troubles some working women — and their husbands. Mrs. Arlene Brown, an unemployed automobile worker, told Francis X. Clines of The New York Times: "These are two-income families, the only way to survive in the middle class nowadays in this country. They [men] want the wife's salary and rights to measure up."

There have to be serious public doubts about Reagan, or he would have a far larger edge after his convention. And there are doubts about Anderson among his supporters. In the end, the alternative to Reagan is likely, for most voters, to be Carter.

It is much too early to make any firm predictions: No one should ever forget how long U.S. campaigns are, and how much can change. Voters are unhappy with Carter's performance as president. But the election is a choice not of the ideal but of the possible.

©1980, The New York Times.

Jamaica as a David Vs. Phantom Goliath

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Of all the myths of U.S. power nourished in the halcyon days of a U.S. "empire," none grew taller than the conviction that the United States could and did cut down uppity foreign regimes at will.

The wings of the CIA have been clipped in recent years and presidents are slower to authorize, and legislators to approve, covert operations. But the myth lingers on. Especially in the Third World and on the American left, belief remains widespread in the CIA's bent for "destabilization." The term entered the political lexicon to describe the campaign against Chile's Salvador Allende, killed in a coup in 1973.

Take, now Jamaica. Allegations of a CIA destabilization effort have become a standard part of the political dialogue on that troubled Caribbean island. It is stated as though it needs no further proving that the Ford administration tried, though it failed, to block the re-election of Michael Manley in 1976.

Sympathy

The Carter administration's open sympathy for Manley's program of "democratic socialism" has made it hard to claim that Jimmy Carter is trying to block Manley's current re-election campaign. Manley has sometimes been willing to go on the record and take Carter off the hook in this regard — and sometimes not.

But a bizarre theory has sprouted according to which former CIA hands, rogue elements embittered perhaps by having lost their jobs, are still playing their old tricks, or are being manipulated by the Jamaican opposition or U.S. right-wingers, or something.

Manley himself freely uses the loaded term "destabilization" to explain the difficulties besetting Jamaica — and his re-election campaign.

Why, it is asked, did the CIA Jamaica station chief, whose home was shot up at 2:30 a.m. one morning last month after a U.S. anti-CIAnik exposed him, wait until the opening of normal business at 8:30 a.m. to inform the Jamaican police? Could it have been because the fellow had his own house shot up?

Aid Suspended

For the record, I was unable to reach the man in question, and the CIA dismissed as "ridiculous" the suggestion that a station chief had shot up his own house.

Why, it is further asked, has the United States suspended new aid projects in Jamaica if not in echo of Richard Nixon's anti-Allende directive to "make the economy scream"?

The answer, I believe, falls short of a conspiracy. The aid people have been under congressional pressure mobilized by Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., who has long challenged Manley's socialistic pro-Cuba policies and his use of aid. Schweiker has further roiled the waters — at the State Department, by the way, as in Jamaica — by championing the expropriation claim of a Delaware businessman named John Rollins.

Why has the recent rate of private U.S. investment on the island tailed off? Again, the answer, I think, is innocent enough. Investors, seeing the turmoil and aware that a turning-point election is coming up, are pausing to see what comes next.

Fears Replay

Manley fears a replay of Chile, with himself in the role of Salvador Allende, he told me the other day while he was briefly in Washington.

He sees himself being punished for his attempt to put Jamaica in the nonaligned column, with Cuba, in its economic policies and its international orientation. "We are trying to develop democratically, but we are paying a bitch of a price," he said.

It is virtually an article of faith among U.S. leftists that U.S. "imperialism" is doing in brave, virtuous, socialist, Third World Jamaica. Sympathetic echoes of this view have been heard from the congressional Black Caucus — Jamaica is mostly black.

But another explanation strikes me as more plausible. Manley's bold attempt since 1972 to restructure the Jamaican economy has coincided with brutal upheavals in the world economy.

Facing re-election now, Manley shrinks from telling his constituents — whose expectations he, a formidable stump speaker, aroused — that he is in some measure responsible for making Jamaica the only country in the world with declining growth for seven straight years.

Blame on U.S.

Instead, the blame has been laid on the United States, or rather — since the United States is popular in Jamaica and is the home of a million Jamaicans — on the great shadowy institutions through which U.S. power is often thought to be wielded in the Third World: the CIA and, on the economic side, the International Monetary Fund.

In short, Manley may have the best of both worlds. The power of the CIA is not, I think, arrayed against him. But the myth of the CIA provides a key element in his political strategy. He is David with a phantom Goliath.

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Subversion by Aristotle

By Flora Lewis

PRAGUE — Question: Why is it a threat to the ruling Communists here to lecture on the ideas of Aristotle?

Answer (according to ex-Marxist philosopher Julius Tomin, who tried and got into serious trouble): "Marxism is the only philosophy that sought to move the whole world, and it led to revolutions with so much bloodshed, hunger, atrocities, distress, that the people who finally won said 'never again.' They were determined to immobilize all ideas because they might lead to more terrible changes. So thought is frozen."

Stay Away

Tomin, a slight, intense man who has been impassioned by ideas ever since the youthful discovery of Leo Tolstoy and Mohandas K. Gandhi, has been one of the organizers of the "underground university" in Prague. Professors came from Oxford to lecture on Aristotle and Plato in his tiny walk-up apartment, students gathered once a week, and the police regularly intervened.

Now, he is preparing to leave for Britain with his wife and two teenage sons, who are denied higher education in Czechoslovakia because of their father's views. The regime has authorized him to go abroad for five years, no doubt hoping he will stay away.

That is the policy now, to encourage emigration of those who speak out. But Tomin said he really wants to return because he feels that the spread of knowledge and communication among his people as well as with the West are the only way to break through the basic problems.

Although he spent a year in the United States in 1969-70, his mental odyssey has already been much longer, leading him stage by stage into acceptance of Marxism, an attempt to reform it, and rejection of what he has come to see as a deadening system that deliberately shut off intellectual inquiry and emptied the ideology that spawned it. "The regime no longer wants to reach people's minds; on the contrary," he said.

Turned Off

When he returned to Prague, he decided to check his theories in practice and spent five years as an ordinary worker in an electric power plant. He found the proletariat had completely turned off ideology, and after Soviet tanks restored their own kind of order in 1968, turned off ideas, period.

So Tomin devoted his mind to the classics and prepared a paper on Aristotle that he finally took to the official Institute of Philosophy. It could not be presented there because, the director told him, "according to the division of labor worked out in the plan [for the Eastern bloc] we won't get to the Greeks until 1990." A single paper in the meantime would be "disruptive," as even senior members of the institute had to keep a notebook on all they read and the director checked and signed it every week to make sure studies were proceeding in an "orderly way."

"You see," Tomin said after the absurd story, "everything has to be controlled, but it isn't the ideology that controls any more, it's just the notebook."

Absence of Ideology

Talks with Soviet authorities in Moscow had produced a striking absence of ideology. Discussing such things as Soviet-U.S. relations and Afghanistan, the Russians spoke only about national security and the superpower balance and behavior among states, not even bothering to bring up revolutionary goals and the evils of capitalism and imperialism that usually dominated conversations just a few years ago.

There is much evidence now to support the thesis that where Communists rule, at least, Communist ideology is dead as a force of conviction, although some senior Czechoslovak officials make a point of professing their faith. "Opening your umbrella even before it rains in Moscow" is the way other Czechs put it. Mostly, the ideology serves as the claim for the right to rule "in the name of the workers" without a mandate.

Rudolf Slansky, the 45-year-old dissident son of the Czechoslovak Communist leader who was hanged after a spectacular Stalinist purge trial, considers Khrushchev the last who truly believed. But, he says, the Russians and their minions need a live, supporting ideology, and sooner or later they will have to develop one to keep going. That is his main hope for eventual reforms to humanize the system.

Human Spirit

He is probably right. The exclusive exercise of power isn't a sturdy enough foundation for rule in the long run. Anti-Communism is as sterile an ideology as Communism itself. There's nothing like some time in the Soviet bloc to demonstrate again how crucial open communications and the free play of ideas — new and old — are to the preservation of human spirit and tolerable government, even with all the flaws that make democracy only better than all the others, as Churchill noted.

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— *Letters* —

Comparing Tyrants

There is just one thing that would demonstrate to the Iranians how well off they were under their little tyrant in Tehran. That would be if Ayatollah Khomeini led to a Soviet takeover and a bigger tyrant in Moscow.

W.R. MILLER.
Vevey, Switzerland.

Teilhard Defended

It is of the first importance for the reputation of the late Pierre Teilhard de Chardin to make clear that the errors of Thomas O'Toole (IHT, July 17) do not correspond to the truth.

When Peter Dawson discovered the so-called Eoanthropus [Piltdown Man] in 1912, Teilhard was studying theology with the Jesuits in Hastings, Sussex. At that time he was not a doctor of science; his thesis was written in 1921 after World War I. He had met Dawson in 1913 when he found a canine which was attributed to the bones discovered by Dawson. It seems nonsensical to implicate the scientific career and the honor of a scientist in an affair that he had nothing to do with.

When he was studying with Prof. Marcellin Posule at the Natural History Museum in Paris, Teilhard worked with him on the Eoanthropus. The two scientists were unable to come to a conclusion.

When in 1953 it was clear that the Eoanthropus was a fake, Teilhard wrote in the Journal les Etudes: "Of course I heard [from London] what happened to the Piltdown Eoanthropus. It is so much more satisfactory! From the anatomical point of view, Eoanthropus was a monster. Again, how could you explain that so strange a primitive form could be found in England so far in the north? Everything was wrong in that business."

G. MORTIER.
Paris.

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هكذا من الأصل

Welfare Minister in the Welfare State, Denmark's Bjerregaard Tries to Trim

By Frank J. Prial

COPENHAGEN (NYT) — Ritt Bjerregaard," almost anyone in Denmark will say, "could be the next prime minister."

"That's some nonsense those press people at the Foreign Ministry put out," says Miss Bjerregaard, pretending to be upset. "I really must talk to them about it."

Whatever turn Miss Bjerregaard's career takes, the present premier, Anker Jorgensen, deserves a lot of the credit if she ends up replacing him. He hired her, dismissed her and hired her again.

Miss Bjerregaard, considered by some to be the most powerful member of the Cabinet, is social affairs minister in a country where "social affairs" mean the greater part of every citizen's life. Denmark is the quintessential welfare state, and the job of the 39-year-old Miss Bjerregaard is to administer that system.

Reduce, Not Administer

"'Administer' may not be the right word," she said. "My job is to reduce it." At a time when Denmark is rethinking its social-welfare philosophy, she says: "We are committed to our way of life and our form of government. The question is, can we afford it? And the answer is, no, not the way we could in the past."

One of three women among the 18 ministers in the Social Democratic government, Miss Bjerregaard has been in the Cabinet on and off since 1973, twice as education minister.

Sent to France as education minister in 1978 to lobby for a permanent Danish representative on the staff of Unesco, Miss Bjerregaard initially made little headway with the UN agency's bureaucracy. Danes pride themselves on being unostentatious people, and Miss Bjerregaard set herself up in a modest hotel and went about her business quietly. But she quickly realized that this was neither the Parisian nor the Unesco style, so she took a suite in the Ritz Hotel and began entertaining the people she wanted to impress.

Denmark got the Unesco post and a Copenhagen newspaper got a copy of Miss Bjerregaard's hotel bill. "The bed the minister of education slept in in Paris cost about $800 a night," the headline said, plunging the minister and her boss, Mr. Jorgensen, into deep hot water.

Refused to Pay Back

"I had gone off to China on a trip when the story broke, and he had difficulty reaching me," she said of the premier. "He asked me to pay back $4,000. I refused, so I got fired."

Last fall the government fell during a budget fight and Mr. Jorgensen was asked to form a new Cabinet. One of the first people he brought in was Miss Bjerregaard.

Miss Bjerregaard, who is married to a history teacher, is a native of Copenhagen. "I grew up in a laboring-class neighborhood," she said. "My parents were Marxist-oriented, I guess, but I was always a Social Democrat."

Her path to public office was a typical one for woman politicians: teaching, involvement in the national teachers' organization, election to the Copenhagen city council and in 1971, when she was 30, Parliament. She was first named education minister in 1973.

Re-elected

After being dismissed over the Paris controversy, she was re-elected to Parliament with the second highest vote of anyone running that year. "After I get through working over our welfare system, I don't think I will be so popular," she said.

Miss Bjerregaard recently made headlines again by pointing out that a disproportionate part of the welfare budget goes to prolonging the lives of the terminally ill. She caused an uproar by noting that as much as 50 percent of the budget for hospitals is spent on keeping a minute portion of the population, less than 1 percent, alive for another two or three weeks, as she put it.

"The reaction was, well, strong," she said. "People asked, 'Are we now going to have a politician decide whether we should live or not?' " All medical and hospital bills — and all funeral bills too — are paid by the government.

The minister for social affairs has a list of tough questions she plans to ask her countrymen: Should the rich get the same pensions as the poor? They do now. Should kindergarten cost the same for rich children as for poor? They do now.

"It's going to be tough," she said. "It's a lot easier not to give than to take away something the people already have."



Ritt Bjerregaard

Soviet Feminism: New Worry for the KGB

Tatiana Mamonova's Journal Brought Her a Luxury Trip Into Exile

By Robert G. Kaiser

VIENNA (WP) — For Tatiana Mamonova to become an ardent feminist inside the Soviet Union, two conditions had to be met: She needed a passionate sense that Soviet society oppresses women as well as an opportunity to meet foreigners and read foreign feminist literature.

Mrs. Mamonova had both, and the combination created a new kind of Soviet activist. This new strain of nonconformity so alarmed the authorities that last month Mrs. Mamonova and two other feminists from Leningrad were abruptly shipped into involuntary exile.

It was no ordinary trip out of the Soviet Union. The authorities provided a private jet for Mrs. Mamonova and her family, her former colleague Tatiana Goritsheva, and Natasha Malachovskaya, another activist and contributor to an unofficial journal they produced who had earlier applied to emigrate to Israel.

"They served us wine, black caviar and chocolate on the plane," Mrs. Mamonova said with evident wonderment that such luxuries would be squandered on troublemakers.

Plans for Olympics

Their expulsion occurred the very day the Olympics opened in Moscow, a coincidence that was — as the Russians themselves like to say — no coincidence. In her own words, Tatiana Mamonova had grandiose plans for exploiting the Olympiad. She hoped to use foreign visitors as a source of information on feminism abroad, and as conduits for information she and her colleagues would provide on feminist activities inside the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Mamonova and the other feminist activists of Leningrad had no direct connection to the well-known political dissidents who have attracted the most publicity during the last 15 years. They did not know Andrei Sakharov or Anatoli Shcharansky. Instead they lived in a world of their own making, albeit a world that depended heavily on occasional foreign connections.

The Leningrad feminists produced an unofficial journal that they called an almanac. They titled it "Woman and Russia," and they published two issues during the last seven months. That meant they assembled material from a number of writers and typed it all up in 10 individual copies for private distribution and retyping.

To Westerners exposed for many years to the concerns of contemporary feminists, the articles in this underground almanac contain little that is new or startling.

Paris Publication

The first issue of the almanac reached a feminist publishing house in Paris, which speedily translated much of it into French. This sudden international fame transformed the Leningrad feminists from lonely figures to international celebrities. It also transformed their relations with the Leningrad KGB.

As a young woman, Mrs. Mamonova had worked for official organizations, including a three-year stint as an editor on a Leningrad literary magazine. She even tried to write about women's issues. "Feminism doesn't exist in our country," she said with a grin, "but from time to time 'women's problems' are permitted to appear."

She quit that job and began supporting herself, a husband and a young son by selling her own watercolor paintings. Most of her sales were to foreigners, particularly diplomats. The foreigners she met as an artist introduced Mrs. Mamonova to new ideas and gave her foreign publications to read — she is able to read French and German.

She discovered in French newspapers, she says, the Western-style feminist movement. Last fall the first edition of the almanac appeared in Leningrad. It was edited by Mrs. Mamonova and two women who are both now in Vienna, Julia Voznesenskaya and Ms. Goritsheva, and by a "collective" of other women, some of whom remain in the Soviet Union and hope to continue producing the journal.

An enthusiastic participant in the project slipped a copy of the first edition to an American tourist in Leningrad, from whom Soviet customs retrieved it. This led to Mrs. Mamonova's first encounter with the Leningrad KGB last November.

"They called me in and gave me warnings," she recalled. "They talked about my son." The KGB also impressed her with its efficiency. The investigators had determined that she was a key editor of the almanac, although her name appeared only as the author of several poems.

After the translation of the almanac appeared in France, Mrs. Mamonova had no further direct contact with the KGB. But her life changed. Police came to her neighbors in a large, communal apartment in Leningrad and asked them to keep an eye on Mrs. Mamonova and her husband, Gennady Shikaryov.

Under the pressure of the KGB, she adopted traditional dissident tactics. She and her colleagues drafted an open appeal to world opinion and the Soviet leadership asking for greater respect for the provisions of the Helsinki accords that call for free exchange of ideas.

In the best Russian intellectual tradition, while this struggle with the authorities was continuing, Mrs. Mamonova and her colleagues were quarreling among themselves about what course their new feminism should take. Two of the almanac's original editors favored tying the new feminism to Christianity, but Mrs. Mamonova believed that "modern feminism and Christianity are incompatible."

This disagreement led to a split. The pair left the almanac and established their own underground journal, "Mary."

On July 10 the passport office telephoned to announce that "on July 13 you and your family will be leaving the country."

A few days later her husband heard from the army — he would be called up on July 18 for three months of training. This raised the prospect that he might be sent to Afghanistan or even killed in an "accident," Mrs. Mamonova said.

"I had the most modest goals," Mrs. Mamonova said. "I simply wanted to tell Soviet women about the movement, and to give them a chance to express their opinions."

U.S. Report Criticizes Evacuation Plans for Nuclear Plant Accidents

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT) — After a six-week delay imposed by the White House, a gloomy report has been released on the status of federal and state preparedness for another nuclear accident like, or worse than, the one at Three Mile Island.

The report describes in generally pessimistic terms the emergency evacuation planning for the 3.3 million people who live within a 10-mile radius of the nation's 73 operating nuclear plants.

The report, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, says: "'inadequate,' 'sporadic,' 'uncertain' and 'frustrating' are words local, state and federal officials use to describe the current hodgepodge planning approach to local, state and federal radiological emergency response plans and preparedness."

"It is not clear that the long-term needs for preparedness will be met without resolution of the various funding responsibilities," the report says. "There are many gaps in coverage and in timeliness of funding."

It says that "little of the needed support facilities such as communications equipment and the public alerting and notification system are actually in place."

Alternatives

In a comment on alternatives to the difficulties of large and speedy evacuations, the report equates other possible measures to deal with a nuclear accident with wartime civil defense, including bomb shelters — an emotion-laden idea that the nuclear industry would be unlikely to promote.

Emergency plans in New York, Connecticut and Illinois are given guarded praise in the report, which was written largely in May. Twelve nuclear stations are under special study by the agency to predict evacuation times because of high population density within a 10-mile radius.

The delay in issuing the report "was no big deal," according to Frank Press, the president's chief science adviser. Mr. Press said that a heavy workload delayed a review of the report in the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy. He said this had kept it from submission to President Carter until July 30, a month after it was completed by the emergency management agency, which is the former Civil Defense office.

Agency officials were told by aides in Mr. Press' office that, until the president read the report, it was not for public release. It was distributed Friday without fanfare.

The report was requested by Mr. Carter last December. That was nine months after uncertainty about the gravity of the March, 1979, accident at Three Mile Island touched off a poorly organized "voluntary" evacuation of thousands of residents near Harrisburg, Pa.

That "recommended" evacuation of women and young children within a five-mile radius disclosed the chaos that would have ensued had the 300,000 people who live within a 10-mile radius of the stricken nuclear power plant been formally ordered out by Gov. Richard Thornburgh. U.S. nuclear technicians were urging him to do so at the time.

In last-minute preparations for the larger evacuation that never came, it was discovered, for example, that none of the affected Pennsylvania counties had enough ambulances available or on call to transport the nonambulatory ill and aged in hospitals and nursing homes.

'Hot Line' Fails

Last month, Pennsylvania held a simulated drill of a revised Three Mile Island evacuation plan — a "table-top exercise" without public participation — that appeared to confirm a conclusion in the report that the emergency management agency was less than satisfied with the actual preparedness at any level, federal, state or local.

For one thing, a new "hot-line" telephone circuit from the Three Mile Island control room to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington failed to work for several hours in the critical early stages of the rapidly developing accident scenario. In addition, the malfunction also continously rang all available hot-line connections to other reactors around the nation, preempting them had there been a real emergency elsewhere.

And in Harrisburg, the state office of radiological protection had so hastily scanned the simulation script that it recommended evacuation hours early, while the staged accident at Three Mile Island was still developing.

Annual emergency evacuation exercises are now required at all 73 nuclear plants in the United States; state officials must be capable of sounding an emergency alert within 15 minutes of a "risk event" at every nuclear plant, and then carry out an evacuation with precision.

Russia Calls Bonn Policy Key to Europe Stability

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin have called West Germany's efforts toward East-West detente the decisive factor for stability in Europe, Tass reported today.

Tass said that the Kremlin leaders had sent a message to West German President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt marking the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-West German treaty, which initiated Bonn's detente-oriented "Ostpolitik."

The treaty has served as "a durable foundation for the normalizing and developing of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany," the message said.

Also, it said, the signing of the treaty on Aug. 12, 1970, was "an important stage in the radical improvement of the entire situation in Europe, in establishing relaxation of tensions as the governing trend of international development."

The Soviet-West German treaty was followed by a series of agreements improving political relations and expanding Bonn's economic and cultural ties with Eastern European countries, and by the 35-nation Helsinki accords signed in 1975.

In their official message, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin said that the consistent continuation of such a policy was now "the decisive factor for stability in Europe, a pledge of durable and lasting peace on our continent." They added that this was convincingly confirmed by last month's Soviet-West German summit talks in Moscow.

Meanwhile, East German Communist Party chief Erich Honecker arrived today in the Soviet Union for a brief rest, Tass said. It was expected that Mr. Honecker, like other East European leaders earlier this summer, would meet with Mr. Brezhnev at the Soviet president's villa in Crimea.

Soviet Envoy to Burma

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP) — Vladimir Kuznetsov, a 64-year-old career diplomat, has been appointed the Soviet ambassador to Burma, Pravda reported today.

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October 18-29
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October 23-27
38th MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon)

October 26 - November 3
10th MIPAN - International Exhibition of Bread- and Pastry-Making Machinery, Equipment and Products

October 28 - November 1
ANTINQUINAMENTO 80 - 8th International Exhibition-Conference: Techniques, Machinery and Equipment for Water and Air Purification, Soil Decontamination, Waste Disposal and Noise Control

October 31 - November 4
EXPO COMMERCIO 80 - 15th International Exhibition of Commerce Equipment

October 31 - November 4
EXPO TURISMO 80 - 15th International Tourism, Hotel and Catering Equipment Exhibition

October 31 - November 4
SIRC 80 - 6th Italian Exhibition of Community Restauration

October 31 - November 4
International Pastry and Ice-Cream Exhibition

October 31 - November 4
E.B.E. - 10th European Drinks Exhibition

October 31 - November 4
SIPRAL - 10th Food Products Exhibition

November 11-15
MAC 80 - 20th International Exhibition of Chemical Analysis, Research and Laboratory Control Equipment and Appliances

November 17-23
PLAST 80 - International Plastics and Rubber Exhibition

November 24-29
MOVINT 80 - 1st Industrial Handling Exhibition (Means - Systems - Components)

December 4-8
3rd National - Do-it-yourself Hobby - Exhibition

January 6-8
ESMA EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery and Knitwear Exhibition

January 23-27
CHI-BI-CAR 81 - International Salon of Gift Articles, Fancy Goods, Bijouterie, Smokers' Requisites and Perfumery

January 23-27
CART 81 - International Salon of Stationery, Paper, Paper and Cardboard Products, Educational Supplies

January 27 - February 2
19th International Toy Show

February 13-17
MACEF PRIMAVERA 81 - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Glass and Chinaware, Silverware, Gift Articles and Home Quality-Goods

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(date to be announced)
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March 1-7
22nd International Exhibition-Conference: Heating - Air-Conditioning - Refrigeration - Sanitary Installations - Bathroom Accessories - Ceramic Glazed Tiles

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MIAS INVERNALE 81 - International Market of Sporting and Camping Equipment

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9th International Exhibition of Cinema, Photo, Optics and Audio-Visual Media

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Ted Joans: 'Living Poem' Dispenses a Few Lines

By Michael Zwerin.

PARIS (IHT) — "I'm a living poem. The poem is the life of Ted Joans, born on the 4th of July, the same birthday as Louis Armstrong — dig it. When my feet touch the floor in the morning the poem begins."

One morning in the 1950s, a photographer named Fred McDarrah placed an ad in the Village Voice: "Rent-a-Beatnik for your party." It was supposed to be a joke but there was a pile of mail a week later. McDarrah paid $5 to hipster stereotypes who would goof off and tell partygoers how to be cool, while Joans collected $75 to read his Beat poems. During that period he could make as much as $1,000 over a three-day weekend reading and selling his books in cafes like the Epitome and Bizarre. "I'm a poet but I'm only in it for the money," he used to laugh to himself. The Rent-a-Beatnik hustle ended when the IRS stepped in.

If you should see
A man
Walking down a crowded street
Talking aloud to himself
Don't run
In the opposite direction
But run toward him
For he
Is
A poet
You have nothing to fear
from the poet
But the truth

— Ted Joans

The night after Charlie Parker died, Joans and three other Greenwich Village beboppers fanned out to the four corners of Manhattan writing on walls and subway cars: "Bird Lives."

Ishmael Reed, the writer, once told him: "Joans, you come on like a missionary."

"Yes, that's right," replied Joans, staccato, up-tempo. He jabbed Reed's chest with his finger and his eyes flashed: "Jazz is my religion."

"Isn't that narrow-minded?" asked Reed. "Making it into an ideology?"

"No, on the contrary. It's wide open. Jazz is the most communal, the most democratic art form in the world."

'So Much Surrealism'

If jazz is Joans' religion, "Surrealism is my point of view. There's so much Surrealism in black culture. One blues, for example, goes: 'Sitting here wondering will a matchbox hold my clothes.' That's like a painting by Rene Magritte. I'll never forget the first Surrealist expression I ever heard. My grandfather was looking through the screen door of his house in Cairo, Illinois, saw this old friend he hadn't seen in a long time, and said: 'Well, shut my mouth wide open.' "

Ted Joans is a jazz poet. He doesn't sing his words, he swings them. His first poems were frank and loving imitations of Langston Hughes, the first person Joans ever heard use the term "jazz poetry." Jack Kerouac often said he wanted to be known as a jazz poet. Jazz poetry is for the ear more than the eye. It is feeling more than subject. Joans would like to include a cassette in the jacket of his next book. He has written 22 of them, including "All of Ted Joans and No More" and "Afrodisia."

Born on a Mississippi riverboat, where his father worked, he has a bachelor's degree in fine arts from Indiana University. He became a friend to jazz giants Dizzy Gillespie, Dexter Gordon and Miles Davis and painted pictures of them. He has had exhibitions in Indiana, Morocco, London and the Village. He learned to fool around on a trumpet. He met Jackson Pollack, Willem de Kooning and Larry Rivers and was one of the key figures in the cross-fertlization between jazz, poetry and painting that flourished in New York in the '50s. He traveled extensively in Africa, increasingly absorbed by the study of black culture, reciting his poems for a living.

"Jazz poetry is close to what used to be called talking blues. I remember Hot Lips Page used to start his set: 'Well folks, the band's warming up, and I want you to warm up too, so come on up and shake a thing or two.' The rhythm section would begin to get it together and then the reeds came in softly and he'd go on, pointing: 'That woman with the red dress in back, I'm not talking about the brown one I mean the one with the face all black.' "

Bearded, skullcapped, confident, warm, insistent as a woodpecker, Joans lives like a bird: "I have nests in Paris, London and Amsterdam. I don't have a nest in New York. I stay with my lawyer. His name is Hy Shore. I am a bird that lands on a high shore. Very surreal. I have typewriters in each of my nests, solid '50s machines. I rent a house for $25 a year in Timbuktu, the Republic of Mali. I have no running water, I have walking water. It walks to me twice a day, along with the bread. Timbuktu is on a bend in the Niger River. It is just the opposite of New York. Anything money can buy, New York's got it. Timbuktu only has what you bring there. In black argot, winter is referred to as the Hawk. When the Hawk comes to Europe I ain't here, I'm in Timbuktu."

Followed by Disciples

In Europe and the United States, moving from one nest to another, followed by a number of young disciples (usually women), he reads at poetry festivals and bookshops, was the first black poet to read in the Beaubourg, reads for universities and women's clubs, hopes soon to be the first U.S. poet to read in Zimbabwe. He travels with a bag of his books, selling them after readings, in cafes, on the street, at parties. A few months ago he sold a letter Kerouac had written him to a collector for $500. Several universities have approached him about acquiring his papers.



Reggie Nom

Joans: "Use a serious picture."

Earlier this year he taught courses in Afro-American poetry and jazz history at the University of California, Berkeley. He does not have a high opinion of the musical sophistication of the student body out there. He sighs with mock martyrdom: "I should receive a medal for my missionary work in Berkeley. If Bud Powell and J.S. Bach were on the same bill they would have a hard time drawing 200 Berkeley students."

This month he is in residence at the State University of New York in Buffalo, teaching jazz history and the Beat poets: "Jazz and American poetry go together. The influence of jazz on American poets make them stand out at any poetry festival. It has to do with the rhythm of their delivery. Like I tell cats over here, you have to speak American to play jazz. You can't play jazz in French, it won't work."

The jazz poet has begun to reap worldly rewards. He made $1,000 for a reading not long ago. He has plugged into lecture and foundation circuits in the United States. Perfect — hustle six months, lay back six. That's the life. He's earned it, paid his dues. But has the shadow of the fear of insecurity crept up on our hero? At 52, now, is he perhaps thinking of retirement? Do we sense a heretical bourgeois germ? "Please," he asks the journalist: "Use a serious picture of me to go with your article. I don't want a weirdo image. Grants, you know."

Biggest Bagel Ever Baked Destined to be Inedible

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. (AP) — It took a carpenter's saw to cut open what was billed as the world's largest bagel — a 30-pound creation served at a brunch for Jewish grandmothers.

Marlene Posner of the Marin Jewish Community Center said the publishers of the Guinness Book of World Records didn't know of a bigger bagel on record. The 150 people who showed up for the brunch didn't get to sample the bagel, however. "It's going to be varnished and hung on display," Posner said.

Personalities

Isabelle Huppert: In Cimino's 'Heaven'

By Tom Buckley

NEW YORK (NYT) — Her gamine face covered with freckles that surfaced during a vacation in Italy, her red hair cascading down her back, her slender figure hidden beneath a black cotton jacket of the kind worn by store clerks, and her green eyes clouded by a summer cold, Isabelle Huppert did not look much like the madam of a house of prostitution that she plays in "Heaven's Gate," or, for that matter, like the reigning queen of the European cinema.

Huppert, 25, appeared in her first film in France in 1971. But it wasn't until 1977, with the release of "The Lacemaker," that she gained a measure of international fame. In 1978 she shared the acting prize at the Cannes festival for her performance in "Violette." Since then she has been working almost continuously.

Michael Cimino, the writer-director of "Heaven's Gate," which at $30 million to $40 million is perhaps the most expensive Western ever made, saw her in "Violette" and decided to cast her as the immigrant madam. The film, which is scheduled for release late this year, also stars Kris Kristofferson, Christopher Walken, Sam Waterston, Jeff Bridges and John Hurt.

"I was on location near Glacier National Park in Montana for six months and I only left twice for weekends," Huppert said in pleasantly accented English. "Even in the Sahara I never had such an impression of being so far, far, far from civilization, of unspoiled, absolutely virgin nature."



Isabelle Huppert

Lessons in Waltzing

Although Huppert had been to 25 states with a touring company of Moliere's "L'Avare," "Heaven's Gate" was her first American film and she found much to wonder at — not least the tremendous expenditure, enough to support the entire French film industry for a year.

Helping to run up the costs were lessons in waltzing, riding with a Western saddle and driving a buggy, skills that were essential to her role. Another expensive indulgence she approved of was the printing of every take of every shot.

"You don't feel frustrated that way because you know that he is making a real choice," she said of Cimino. "Also, he is very flexible. He lets you change the dialogue if you feel more comfortable saying it another way. You feel very secure with him."

Despite the long period of working with her co-stars, Huppert found them enigmatic compared with their European counterparts. "I look at them like they are on another planet," she said. "When you are together they say almost nothing. Nobody else spoke French and it makes you feel very strange. But I am an actress and maybe I am very strange myself."

Huppert said she probably would not have accepted the role had she known that the three-month shooting period would stretch to twice that or had she known how oppressive the wilderness, no matter how magnificent, would become to someone born and bred in the environs of Paris.

"It was an interesting experience," she said, "but I don't think I would do it again."

At the moment, she is looking forward to starting an adaptation of Henry James' "The Wings of the Dove" in September in Venice.

Music

Festival Estival's Subterranean Success

By David Stevens

PARIS, Aug. 11 (IHT) — The low-key Festival Estival de Paris, now in its 15th season, has literally gone underground in pursuit of its mission of filling what used to be the almost total musical void of Paris in the summer.

Last year, the festival expanded beyond the churches and hotel salons that are the sites of most of its musical events and staged a series of concerts in the main hall of the Auber station of the Metro's express line, behind the Opera. Encouraged by the reception, the festival is repeating the experience this summer with a series of one-hour concerts every Friday at 4:30 p.m. through Sept. 19.

This year's series is devoted to music for wind instruments, which is a happy choice on several grounds. For one thing, there is a rich repertory ranging from the brass music of the Renaissance and Baroque eras, to the works for woodwind of the classical and early Romantic periods (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and the Mannheim school of composers), and on up to the 20th century, represented both by jazz and pieces by Barber, Poulenc and Milhaud.

In addition, much of the music written for wind instruments — divertimentos, serenades, fanfares and the like — is intended for entertainment and meant to be heard in ample spaces, so it fits in aptly with the hurly-burly of a Metro station. Aided by well-calculated but unaggressive amplification, the distinctive brass and woodwind tones make themselves heard easily throughout the vast, barrel-vaulted Salle des Echanges of the Auber station despite the transient subterranean urban noises.

Age of Troubadors

Last Friday, the Quintette a Vent de France took over the temporary stage with a delightful program that included Haydn's Divertimento in B flat (the one with the familiar St. Anthony Chorale second movement that Brahms borrowed for his Haydn variations), a quintet by Franz Danzi (1763-1826), and "La Cheminee du Roi Rene," Darius Milhaud's charming evocation of Provence and the age of the troubadors.

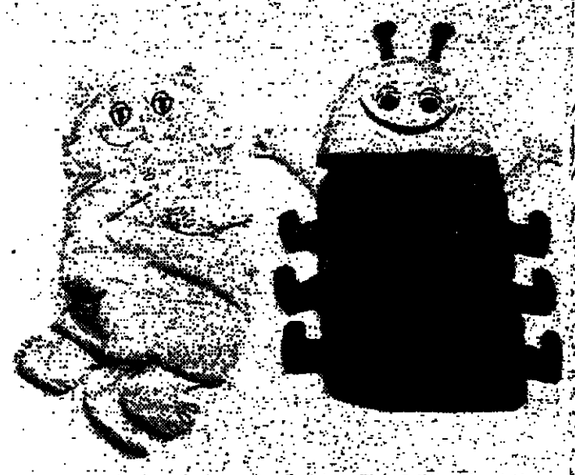
In front of the stage, the 80 permanent seats were occupied a good 15 minutes before the concert was scheduled to start with an audience that had the air of being composed mainly of regulars who know a bargain when they see one (the price of a Metro ticket being the only admission requirement). They were surrounded by a couple of hundred standees and people seated on the floor, who stayed put for the duration of the concert, and in addition at least parts of the concert reached an indeterminate number of underground travelers who took at least a small break in their journeys to tune in.

The series continues next Friday with the Nielsen Quintet, followed on successive Fridays by the "Ozi" reed trio, the Humair-Jeanneau-Texier jazz trio, the Leblanc Clarinet Sextet, the Ensemble a Vent de Paris and the Swing Limited Corporation.

Aside from the music in the Metro, the Festival Estival, which runs through Sept. 24 with events scheduled almost every day, has its usual varied program. A compact and attractive exhibition devoted to the lute — its history, construction and social significance — is in the Orangerie of the Hotel de Sully, 62 Rue Saint-Antoine, daily except Tuesdays through Aug. 22. Beethoven's trios for piano, violin and cello are featured in a series of concerts by different ensembles in several locations. Early music by different ensembles is performed at Saint-Etienne-du-Mont church on Tuesday evenings through Sept. 16, and there are free organ recitals every Sunday at 5:45 p.m. at Notre Dame, just to touch on a few of this summer's festival features.

Coin Record in Austria

KIRCHDORF AN DER KREMS, Austria (Reuters) — Villagers from Kirchdorf in northern Austria have claimed a world record for lining coins end to end, completing a trail of 337,130 10-groschen pieces 22,120 feet long. The coins, worth nearly $3,000, will be given to charity.



Bill Aller, The New York Times

Putting kids to sleep: Purr Pillow (left) and Bug Bag.

Zeigler

The Tot-Bag Market

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT) — It all began, Sandy Zeigler explained, when she wanted to buy a gift for a friend's baby. Everything she saw was too big, too hard or too gaudy, not at all what she thought a small child would like. With three children of her own, Mrs. Zeigler felt she knew what a small child would be happiest with: a washable toy small and soft enough to clutch and chew on.

So Mrs. Zeigler, who had trained as a graphics artist but never worked at it, found one of her children's socks and fiddled with it until she had a three-inch baby doll. It was a big hit in Franklin, Tenn.

A local shop asked if she would make them for sale. The first batch of six sold out the first day. "It was inconceivable," she says five years later. "I'd never thought about going into business."

Between the original Bubby Babies — most of the toys have names and Mrs. Zeigler refers to them as "he" or "she" — and the children's sleeping bags that are her latest brainchildren, Mrs. Zeigler has a business that astonishes even her. Bubbychubs Inc. is expected to go over the $1 million sales mark this year.

A child who balks at going to sleep at night should need no coaxing to get into one of Sandy Zeigler's sleeping bags for the under-6 crowd. Bug Bag is a green creature with six red legs, a yellow head complete with antennae and a very pleased expression on its face. Purr Pillow is a yellow cat, with painted eyes and whiskers, that folds its paws across its chest. The bags are made of polyester-filled cotton.

With 500,000 Bubby Babies in the fists of infants all over the world, Mrs. Zeigler no longer makes them herself. She established a cottage industry of women in Franklin. They are shown how to make the toys, buy their materials from her and then sell the completed items to the company.

Mrs. Zeigler is president of the company and its subsidiary, Savvy, which sells related products, and she does the designing. Her husband, George, takes care of the business end.

Waverley Root

Seeds of Uncertainty Mark the Orang

PARIS — The orange is a 20-million-year-old (say paleobiologists) berry (say botanists) that is one of the five or six most important fruits in the world (say economists) and certainly one of the most delicious (say gastronomists). It is in all probability a native of southern China, since this is where we find the most wild varieties and the most orange-attacking diseases and insects. The climate of this area also accords with the innate character of the orange, which is a subtropical fruit, not an out-and-out tropical one.

It prefers equable temperatures and objects to excessive heat in early spring or summer, which causes it to lose young fruit in a reaction called "June drop." It will accommodate itself to growing outdoors north of its normal range if care is taken to protect it from cold.

The orange does not demand a winter season during which it can store up strength for renewed growth in the spring, but it does seem grateful for a few months of cool weather, provided the temperature does not drop below 28 degrees Fahrenheit, which injures the fruit, or below 20 F, which may kill the tree.

The fruit signals its appreciation of a little cool weather by acquiring its characteristic color, which is not an indication of ripeness. Oranges grown in the tropics remain green when ripe, and oranges that have turned orange may revert to green if there is a late warm spell. Unlike many fruits, oranges do not continue to ripen after being picked. Advertisements promising "tree-ripened oranges" mean nothing; oranges are tree-ripened or are not ripe at all.

The ripening of oranges is eccentric; they are extraordinarily sensitive to the conditions in which they are grown. "The taste and aroma of oranges," wrote John McPhee, "differ by type, season, county, state and country, and even as a result of the position of the individual orange in the framework of the tree. Ground fruit — the orange that one can reach and pick from the ground — is not as sweet as fruit that grows high on the tree. Outside fruit is sweeter than inside fruit. Oranges grown on the south side of a tree are sweeter than oranges grown on the east or west sides, and oranges grown on the north side are the least sweet of all. [This, I suppose, is reversed in the Southern Hemisphere.]"

Bitter Patriarch

The bigarade, or bitter orange, *Citrus aurantium*, is probably the ancestor of all the others. Not only are there no texts that can be identified indisputably as referring either to sweet oranges, *C. sinensis*, or mandarin oranges, *C. reticulata*, for three millenia after the bitter orange first appears in documents; not only did the sweet orange not reach Europe until a millenium and a half after the bitter orange (when the mandarin arrived seems to be a mystery); but also its patriarchal status seems to be confirmed by its innate characteristics.

It is the hardiest of all oranges and it breeds true to kind from seed, while the others do not. Failure to do so is ordinarily considered to be the sign of a hybrid. This is one reason cultivated oranges usually are not grown from seeds, but are budded or grafted onto existing rootstock.

Failure to breed true is what we would expect from hybrids, but not from mutants, which seem to arise easily in the citrus family. The sweet orange is suspected of being a mutant from the sour orange, the mandarin of being a mutant from the sweet orange, and the navel orange from another kind of sweet orange. The transformation from bitter to sweet probably occurred around the beginning of our era, that of the mandarin nobody knows when, and that of the navel orange only 200 to 300 years ago.

There is one species each of sweet orange and mandarin that frequently breed true from seed, and we may suspect that these represent the original mutants, but if it does not happen invariably that is probably because all citrus fruits hybridize so easily that it is doubtful if we have any pure strains nowadays, except of the bigarade, and even that may be suspected of occasional philandering.

The very close relationship of all citrus fruits is evident from the ease with which grafts or buds from any of them can be grown on the roots of any others. Jokers have known to tinker with citrus, produce trees on which different branches sported at the same time sweet oranges, bitter oranges, mandarins, kumquats, limes, lemons and grapefruit. In the United States, sweet oranges used to be grown chiefly on rootstock from the bitter orange, because it is hardy, until it was discovered that the bigarade is susceptible to the tristeza (known as *tristeza* ("sadness") called appropriately by its Portuguese name since 80 to 90 percent of all the bitter oranges in the world are grown on the Iberian peninsula within a few miles of Seville.

Lemon Rootstock

Today sweet oranges are produced commonly on the roots of the Rough Lemon, a tree whose own fruit is all but inedible, but a curious characteristic of citrus plants that the best rootstock comes from the worst fruit producers.

Orange trees grown from seed bear fruit in about 10 years; budded onto existing rootstock in about five years. They will then continue to yield abundantly for 50 to 80 years.

In the United States an average tree may be expected to produce about 1,500 oranges a year; in France the figure would be 5,000, which of course varies with the species, the weather, other growing conditions, and the philosophy of the grower. If he is after quick profits he will plant his trees close together and get larger yields per acre in the short run at the expense of smaller yields in the long run.

Experts avoid committing themselves on the longevity of orange trees, but it would seem reasonable to describe a centenarian as a pretty old geezer. There are, nevertheless, a few trees that are credited with having done much better than that. We are told that the first sweet orange brought to Europe "in 1493 by Vasco da Gama" (who died in 1524) is the one from which, it is served in Lisbon on the property of the Comte de Saint-Laurent," in the words of the Larousse gastronomique encyclopedia, "are descended all the oranges of Portugal, of Spain, of Provence, etc."

This report seems curious in at least two aspects. All the orange trees in Spain can hardly have been descended from this first orange tree, for it was a sweet orange, while Spain grows many bitter oranges, and da Gama's tree, imported from India, was of inferior quality to other imports direct from China. It hardly seems likely that Europe's countries would have put up with the progeny of an inferior variety when a superior one was at hand.

The wording of this passage from Larousse implies that this tree was still living when the encyclopedia was published, though the phraseology is a trifle vague. It would seem likely that there has been some confusion here with the Chinese tree imported by Juan de Castro in 1548, which, similarly, we are told there was the ancestor of all Europe's sweet oranges). It was said to have been still alive in 1823, after which we hear of it no more.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Airlines Expect U.S. Approval on New Merger

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Executives of Western Air Lines and Continental Airlines said they "fully expect" the recent drastic deterioration in the industry's financial health and the increase in airline competition to spur the Civil Aeronautics Board to reverse its July, 1979, stand and approve the newly proposed combination announced Friday.

The merger proposal would create the seventh-largest U.S. airline in terms of revenue. Western had 1979 revenues of $932 million, slightly greater than Continental's $928 million. Proposed terms call for each Western share to be exchanged for a share of a new company, Western & Continental Corp., while each Continental share would be worth 1.165 shares.

Wall Street analysts have suggested that a merger of the two makes special sense because they operate similar aircraft and have Los Angeles bases. Alvin Feldman, Continental's chief executive officer, said he expected that his talks with another airline about a possible merger probably would be broken off. Sources identify the third airline as Braniff.

Ciba-Geigy to Market Silverless Negatives

PARAMUS, N.J., Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Ciba-Geigy says that researchers at its photographic subsidiary have produced black and white film with silverless negatives. It said silver is used in the new film but is released during processing and so can be recycled and reused.

The new film is called Ilford KP1 400. Together with its processing chemicals, it will be introduced at the Photokina exhibition in Cologne in September and marketed first in West Germany.

Danish Company Suspends Debt Payments

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Burmeister & Wain, parent company of the Danish industrial group of the same name, announced today the suspension of payments to creditors after two of them had petitioned the firm for bankruptcy.

A spokesman for the firm said it has debts of 110 million krone (about $20 million).

The period of suspension of payments will be used to make arrangements with the creditors, the spokesman said. He added that the move by the parent company does not affect the recently reconstituted Burmeister & Wain shipbuilding concern.

Australia Expediting Sale of Ranger Shares

CANBERRA, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The government announced today that it plans to amend Australia's Atomic Energy Act to expedite the sale of its 50-percent share in the Ranger uranium mining project in the Northern Territory to a consortium, Energy Resources of Australia.

EZ Industries and Peko Wallsend each plan to hold a 30.5-percent interest. Urangesellschaft and Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke of West Germany with Saaberg-Interplan of Switzerland will have 15 percent, and four Japanese companies will have 10 percent. The remaining 14 percent will be offered to the Australian public.

Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony said that ERA is well-advanced in negotiations with the prospective overseas equity holders. The government shareholding is valued at about $150 million.

Sales Discounts Reintroduced for BL Cars

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — State-owned British Leyland has reduced the prices of most of its cars in an effort to increase its share of the domestic market, which fell to 13.18 percent in June.

The discounts, to be available for about two months, range from £100 on the Mini 850 to £500 on the Princess and Dolomite. Earlier in the year BL offered discounts that lifted its market share from 15 to 23 percent.

Shortened hours at several plants have reduced stocks to an acceptable level and the discounts are intended to permit continuing at present production rates, the company said.

Saudis Pick Bendix for Air Traffic Control

COLUMBIA, Md., Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Bendix Field Engineering, the technical-service subsidiary of Bendix Corp., said today it has signed a five-year, $337-million contract with Saudi Arabia to operate and maintain its air traffic control system.

The contract took effect at the end of last month. Bendix said it has responsibility for staffing, operating and maintaining air traffic control equipment at 31 sites. It agreed to provide engineering help, data processing assistance and procurement services.

Steel Talks Collapse in W. Germany

DUESSELDORF, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Talks aimed at finding a way to retain a strong form of employee codetermination at Mannesmann, the steel, pipe, and industrial equipment-making group, broke down today, opening the possibility of labor unrest at the company and within West Germany's steel and metalworking industries.

Rolf Judith, a member of the executive board of the metalworkers union, IG Metall, announced that negotiations aimed at retaining 50-50 employee and shareholder representation on the Mannesmann supervisory board had failed.

The dispute between Mannesmann management and the union broke out after the company announced plans to reorganize the group in such a way that would take it out of the jurisdiction of a 1951 West German law on codetermination. The law gives 50-50 board representation to workers and shareholders in the iron and steel industry, with tie-breaking votes cast by a neutral arbiter.

Merger

Mannesmann maintains that by merging its steelmaking unit and Mannesmann Rohrenwerke, a pipemaking subsidiary, the group would save about 50 million DM annually. However, the reorganized group would fall under a 1976 codetermination law where tie-breaking votes on the supervisory board are cast by the chairman, who is selected by shareholders.

In late July, thousands of workers in the steel industry staged short labor stoppages to express their solidarity with demands to retain the special iron and steel industry codetermination at Mannesmann. Union officials had said earlier that if a satisfactory compromise was not reached, further actions are likely, at Mannesmann and throughout the industry.

In Bonn, government sources voiced concern over the failure of Mannesmann and the metalworkers union to come to terms or at least to postpone the argument until after the elections on Oct. 5 for a new West German parliament.

Leading members of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party have said in the past that they may quickly seek legislation preventing any company falling under the codetermination rules for the iron, steel and coal industry, from shedding this obligation.

Such legislation, which would have to be pushed through an extraordinary session of parliament, would probably be opposed by the Free Democratic Party, partner in the governing coalition, causing trouble in the government at an important stage of the election campaign.

Banks Call In Korvettes Loans

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Lenders have dealt a severe blow to Korvettes, the chronically ailing U.S. retailer, that could also affect its former owner, Arlen Realty & Development Corp.

On Friday, three major banks and an insurance company demanded immediate repayment of $55 million in loans to Korvettes.

The loans were called, one of the banks said, because the previous day Korvettes' parent company, Agache-Willot of France, rejected a restructuring of the loans that was negotiated in June by Korvettes' chairman, Joseph Ris. The disagreement precipitated his resignation on Thursday.

Denies Liability

Korvettes' lenders have asserted that Arlen, a financially troubled real estate company, still is responsible for Korvettes' debts, even though Arlen sold the discount chain in April, 1979. Arlen denies any liability.

The lenders say that Arlen is liable because it has failed to pay $780,000 to Korvettes under an agreement that called for Arlen to reimburse the retailer for certain expenses incurred in the closing of Korvettes' furniture stores.

The action by Korvettes' lenders could provide new financial problems for Arlen just when the company has been edging toward agreements with its banks for a restructuring of its debt. When Arlen's negotiations with its lenders began in the summer of 1979, $350 million of debt was outstanding. However, $100 million was restructured in fiscal 1980, and the company recently said agreement is expected soon on restructuring of an additional $130 million.

While declaring Korvettes in default, the banks also took possession of Korvettes' deposits at the banks, said one lender, Bankers Trust.

Nothing Irrevocable

But a spokesman for another lender, Chase Manhattan Bank, said that "no irrevocable decisions have been made."

The quick action by the lenders indicates their impatience over an alternative proposal that Korvettes said would be offered Wednesday by Agache-Willot's chairman, Jean Pierre Willot Sr.

Korvettes, which has been losing money for two years, would have agreed in the rejected plan to pay 25 percent of its profit through 1987 to its lenders as part of its debt restructuring.

The plan also called for repayment of $22.8 million through 1985, for the $55 million indebtedness. Almost half of the cash payment would come from Agache-Willot as would a large infusion of cash for operating capital.

U.S. Crop Estimates Show Drought Losses

By Sonja Hillgren

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — The Agriculture Department today forecast the drought-stressed corn crop at 6.65 billion bushels, a sharp 9 percent decline from last month's forecast and 14 percent smaller than last year's record.

"Although there are good stands reported in most areas of the Corn Belt, the extreme hot weather in July affected the crop and potential yields declined," the department's Crop Reporting Board said.

The size of the crop also will depend greatly on weather this month, a crucial period for crop development.

Based on an Aug. 1 survey, the department estimated the national average corn yield at 93 bushels per acre, compared to last month's estimate of 99.3 bushels.

A record of 109.4 bushels was set last year when weather was nearly perfect for crop development.

The Agriculture Department estimated the wheat harvest at a record 2.32 billion bushels, nearly unchanged from last month and up 9 percent from last year.

The first official estimate of soybean production was 1.88 billion bushels, down 17 percent from last year's record. The national average soybean yield was forecast at 27.4 bushels per acre, compared to a record last year of 32.2 bushels.

Corn and soybean supplies determine prices of animal feeds and thus partially determine what consumers pay for meat, poultry, milk, butter, cheese and eggs.

Hot, Dry Weather

Commodity prices have risen because of hot, dry weather, but officials said consumers would be protected from huge price hikes by large supplies of farmer-owned reserve grain left over from last year's bumper crops.

Total production of all livestock feed grains — corn, grain sorghum, barley and oats — was estimated to be 197 million tons, down 16 percent from last year's record.

The first official prediction for the the grain sorghum crop was 553 million bushels, down 32 percent from last year.

Oats production, at 441 million bushels, was expected to be 18 percent smaller than last year's crop.

The department said the barley crop would be 340 million bushels, down 10 percent from last year.

Retail Sales Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — U.S. retail sales increased 2 percent in July to a seasonally adjusted $77.13 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The July increase followed a rise of 1.4 percent in June to an adjusted $75.6 billion.

Durable goods sales in July rose 4.8 percent to an adjusted $24.19 billion after rising 2.4 percent in June to an adjusted $23.09 billion. Sales of non-durables rose 0.8 percent in July to an adjusted $52.94 billion after rising 0.9 percent in June to $52.52 billion.

Total retail sales in July were up 5.5 percent from July, 1979, with durable goods sales down 4.2 percent and non-durable sales up 10.6 percent.

Senate Panel Urges Fed to Concentrate on Inflation

By Caroline Atkinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — The Federal Reserve should continue to "focus its policies on the long-term goal of reducing inflation in a firm and stable manner," the Senate Banking Committee said in a report on monetary policy published yesterday.

The committee endorsed the Fed's recently announced money targets for 1981, echoing a House Banking Committee monetary policy report released a week ago.

The chairman of the Senate committee, William Proxmire, D-Wis., was critical of the Fed's initial refusal to spell out its money targets for 1981 when giving its midyear review of money policy to Congress.

One of seven recommendations in the report is that the Fed should announce its numerical targets for its prospective monetary policies. Fed Chairman Paul Volcker eventually published the numbers at the end of July in letters to Sen. Proxmire and Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee.

The other recommendations:

- The rate of inflation should be brought down and the growth of the money and credit aggregates limited in a "firm and stable manner until significant progress has been made in reducing inflation."
- The Fed should establish multi-year objectives for a gradual but steady reduction in the money and credit aggregates.
- The target ranges for money growth should be narrowed. The committee believes that the wide ranges given at present provide "less concrete information about the Fed's intended policies" than is desirable.
- The Fed should not use domestic interest rates to secure the short-run stability of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.
- The Fed should change the mechanism for setting the discount rate, to bring it more into line with movements in market rates. The House committee made a similar recommendation in its report.
- There must be restraint in the federal budget as well as an anti-inflationary money policy. The latter alone cannot be expected to control inflation, the committee said.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., dissented from the recommendation on the publication of numerical targets for the money supply, saying that "unforeseen developments at home and abroad make precise targets a quixotic enterprise."

In a supplement to the report, Sens. Donald Stewart, Donald Riegle Jr. and Paul Sarbanes said that the Fed should not undermine attempts to boost the economy next year through tax cuts by sticking to a too restrictive monetary policy.

Dow Up as Blue Chips Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Prices were sharply higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared 23.21 points last week to a 3 ½-year high, was ahead 9.39 points to 964.08 at the close.

Advances led declines by a 9-to-5 margin among the 1,917 issues crossing the composite tape at 4 p.m. EDT.

NYSE volume amounted to about 44.7 million shares, down from the 58.9 million traded Friday.

International Business Machines and American Telephone & Telegraph led the blue chip rally that lifted the Dow. IBM rose 1½ to 66¾ and AT&T was up 1⅛ to 53¼.

Analysts said institutions and some speculators were doing the buying as the spring-summer rally rolled on. Brokers said investors apparently have discounted the recession and are looking for a mild, noninflationary recovery.

Profit taking that occurred late Friday carried over into the early part of this session but the selling was not intense. Institutions started buying late in the afternoon.

There was little in the news background to influence the market in either direction.

Some traders may have retreated to the sidelines to await the outcome of the Democratic convention, which was to get underway in New York later in the day.

The price of gold plummeted to near the $600 an ounce level Monday as Europeans sold metals to diversify their holdings into what one dealer called "traditional investments."

Enel Gets Eurocredit Based on U.S. Prime

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The Italian electric utility Enel is raising $300 million through an eight-year Eurocredit, lead manager Bankers Trust said today.

The credit carries a spread of ⅜ points above the U.S. prime rate for the first four years, rising to ½ for the final four, with four years of grace. The five managing banks envisage a final target of $500 million following syndication.

Mobil Minimizes Its Oil Dispute With Nigerians

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Mobil Oil said today that the effect of Nigeria's order to three major oil companies to surrender 183 million barrels of crude "should be small."

On Friday Nigeria ordered Shell, Gulf and Mobil to turn over the oil, worth $6.1 billion at current prices, on the ground that they took more than their contracts called for from 1975 to 1978. Oil industry sources in New York said the action would have no immediate effect on crude exports from Nigeria, the largest U.S. oil supplier after Saudi Arabia.

Referring to the reported $6.1-billion estimate of present worth, Mobil said it is not aware of any claim by the Nigerian government that it should receive market value for this oil.

"Mobil understands that the issue is the procedure by which the Nigerian National Oil Corp. will make up the liftings it failed to make in the earlier years," the Mobil statement said. "Mobil expects to discuss the matter with the Nigerian government."

Paris Eases Limit On Investments

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — France today announced a further relaxation of the rules governing French investment abroad and foreign investment in France, raising the amount that does not require authorization to 5 million francs ($1.21 million) from 3 million.

For French residents, the figure applies to transfers to French-controlled foreign enterprises. For foreign investments in France, it applies to subscription in capital increases of French firms controlled by foreign interests.

Last week Paris removed restrictions on investments by nationals of member countries of the European Community and for French investments in other EEC countries. The government reserved the right to disallow takeovers when they are deemed to endanger public order, public health or national defense.

W. Germans Try to Pin Economic Blame

BONN, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — West Germany seems to be playing a guessing game in two parts this month: how deep will the country's economic slowdown be and who is to blame, the central bank or the Japanese.

"It can't be disputed that the economy is developing weakly, that consumers aren't so ready to spend money, and that exports aren't expanding at the same pace as in the first half," Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said over the weekend.

"Nonetheless, and this is important, the investment intentions of West German companies are remaining at a high level," he said. "This fact gives us cause to expect that we aren't going to experience a recession like 1974 and 1975."

Mr. Lambsdorff's statement was only the latest maintaining that the West German economy is not heading downhill fast. But a week of unusually ominous economic reports for West Germany has prompted efforts at reassurance, coupled with a search for culprits.

In the course of five days, the country was told that its jobless rate increased to 3.7 percent in July, its industrial output fell 3.5 percent in May and June from the previous two-month period, and its new-order index dropped 2.7 percent in June from May.

Then, Ford's Motor's West German subsidiary announced that it was cutting its employment rolls by 3,000 workers immediately.

The only bright spot was that the cost-of-living index rose just 5.5 percent in July from one year ago. But even that news was muted somewhat because last July's introduction of a higher value-added tax distorted the comparison with the 6

Recession Fears Focus On Bundesbank, Japan

percent rise recorded this June over June, 1979.

It is not the absolute level that becomes important in West Germany, but the extent of change.

This year the worry about the recession has focused on the central bank and the Japanese. That leaves oil-producing countries out of the spotlight.

The attention has been enough to make a public show of a rift between the central bank and the government. The cause is presumably West Germany's historically high interest rates and the question of whether they are aggravating the economic slowdown.

Last Thursday, in a blatant challenge to the central bank's autonomy, Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer said the bank would cut its key interest rates in the near future. Helmut Schlesinger, the central bank vice president, responded that the bank saw no need at present to cut its interest rates.

Auto Industry

The only thing that has rivaled the concern about the central bank is Japan. Specifically, the worries are directed at the weak state of the West German auto industry, particularly as Japanese manufacturers doubled their market share this year to 9 percent, although at a cost to other importers rather than to West German manufacturers.

The furor about the Japanese has taken on a more general tone recently, mostly due to Mr. Lambsdorff. He said in July, after a trip to Japan, that workers there are extremely industrious and that it would be a good idea for West German workers to work harder.

West German unions have reacted vociferously to insinuations that they are responsible for economic problems and should drop their call for a 35-hour work week.

Eugen Loderer, chairman of the metalworkers union, the country's largest, said that the problem was not that West German unions were too active, but that Japanese unions were not active enough on behalf of their members. He said lack of union activity was one of the most important reasons for Japan's export success.

Obstacle Cited To W. German Sales in China

PEKING, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — West Germany faces a big obstacle in getting Chinese contracts because it is one of the few Western countries that does not provide subsidized rates on credits to China, West German sources said here during the visit of Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

He arrived in Peking on Saturday with a delegation of businessmen to attend the first meeting of the Sino-West German economic commission established last year to review bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The sources said Bonn's decision not to offer subsidized credits was in line with its policy of treating the Soviet Union and China on equal terms.

They said the economic commission was to break up into five working groups today covering finance, resources, agriculture, investment and industry.

There were also to be talks on a bilateral agreement safeguarding West German investments in China pending promulgation of full foreign investment laws by the Chinese.

Kuwait Is to Create Diversified Oil Firm

KUWAIT, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The Kuwait government has approved in principle the creation of a company to engage in oil refining, petrochemical industries and transport of petroleum products.

A government spokesman told reporters that the company would operate outside Kuwait, but he did not say where it would be based.

British Oil Draws 125 Applications

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — The British Department of Energy announced today that it had received a record 125 applications for licenses for offshore oil exploration in the North Sea under the seventh round of licensing.

Hamish Gray, minister of state for energy, said the department hopes to announce the awards before the end of the year.

The applications cover 95 blocks, including 40 from the company nomination area, where the company may choose a particular block from a wide area rather than apply for a block the government has specified.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 11, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9427	4.611	108.83*	47.07*	0.2310	—	6.828*	117.75*	35.225*
Brussels (a)	28.4925	67.5475	15.946	6.8943	3.38*	14.6553	—	17.256	5.165
Frankfurt	1.785	4.235	—	43.21*	2.118x	91.82*	6.269*	108.25*	32.40*
London (b)	2.3715	—	4.2325	9.2938	1.998.50	4.4075	67.50	3.9113	13.87
Milan	843.05	1,998.70	471.80	204.05	—	N.A.	29.597	510.65	152.85
New York	—	2.3715	0.56	0.2420	0.1186*	0.5145	0.0351	0.606	0.1814
Paris	4.121	9.796	231.36*	—	4.9035x	212.67*	14.5135*	250.35*	74.94*
Zurich	1.6488	3.9975	92.3472*	39.8899*	0.1956	84.8263*	5.7862*	—	29.8966*
ECU	1.4148	0.5977	2.531	5.8543	1,194.40	2.754	40.3658	2.3092	7.816

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0338	Belgian fin. franc	29.63	0.2019	Hong Kong $	4.954	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.32
0.8623	Canadian $	1.1598	2.1153	Irish £	0.4727	0.0791	Schilling	12.6475
0.1814	Danish krone	5.5115	0.0188	Israeli £	53.20	0.4487	Singapore $	2.1335
0.0223	Drachma	42.85	3.7313	Kuwaiti dinar	0.268	0.24	Swedish krona	4.167
0.0202	Escudo	49.418	0.2055	Norw. krone	4.866	0.2721	U.A.E. dirham	3.6755
0.274	Fin. mark	3.65	0.0138	Peseta	72.155	0.0044	Yen	225.67

£ Sterling: 1.1208 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Half-year report 1980

401/80

The Group's excellent results in the first half were largely due to our 66% - owned U.S. subsidiary, Republic New York Corporation, which increased net earnings from US$ 11.7 million to US$ 29.6 million. Republic's first quarter benefited particularly from precious metals trading but its no less successful second quarter was attributable to the bank's whole range of activities, net interest income being especially strong. Republic has raised its quarterly dividend from US$ 0.63 to US$ 0.78 per share.

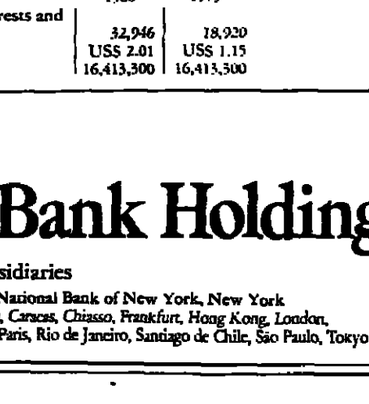
Republic has announced a stock split, whereby shareholders will receive two additional shares for each share previously held, and is planning a public offering of approximately 1 million shares after the split. If this offering is completed, the Group's holding in Republic would decline to some 60% but we would suffer no dilution of asset value.

The performance of the rest of the Group was equally satisfying, though the impact on published earnings was held back by transfers to inner reserves and by our strategic gold investment of US$ 25 million, to which I referred in my last shareholders' report. While this investment had almost doubled in value at 30th June, 1980, it remains carried at cost in the balance sheet and no profit has been credited to the profit and loss account.

Our new offices in Chile, Uruguay, Hong Kong and New York are bringing a fresh stimulus to growth and our older established businesses are also developing well. While the unusually favourable trading conditions of the first half-year may not be repeated, we look to the future with confidence.

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman

30th July, 1980



Trade Development Bank Holding headquarters are located in Luxembourg, an increasingly important financial centre.

Interim consolidated balance sheet as at 30th June, 1980

Assets	30th June 1980 US$ 000	30th June 1979 US$ 000	Liabilities	30th June 1980 US$ 000	30th June 1979 US$ 000
Cash, balances and advances to banks	2,691,257	1,531,033	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	7,567,802	5,194,824
Bank certificates of deposit	843,289	412,271	Other liabilities	317,287	172,141
Precious metals	*247,863	*175,406		7,885,089	5,366,965
Trading account securities	195,732	153,925			
Financial paper	1,865,394	1,785,986	Capital and loan funds:		
Investment account securities	728,822	494,850	Sinking Fund Notes 2002-2004	60,000	47,400
Customer current accounts and advances	1,506,189	1,123,742	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001-2002	85,000	85,000
Investments	45,462	4,362	Floating Rate Loan 1985-1990	25,000	–
Fixed assets	79,278	62,429	Floating Rate Notes 1986	40,000	–
Other assets	320,357	134,807	Other loans	38,403	46,275
			Minority interests	113,964	105,382
			Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,620	24,620
			Reserves	249,567	203,169
			Total shareholders' funds	274,187	227,789
*Portion unhedged by net forward sales: 1980: US$ 34,989,000 1979: US$ 4,916,000.	8,521,643	5,878,811	Total capital and loan funds employed	636,554	511,846
				8,521,643	5,878,811
			Contingent liabilities:		
			Letters of credit and guarantees	410,312	255,056

Net profit for the 6 months ended 30th June

	1980	1979
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US$ 000)	32,946	18,920
Earnings per share	US$ 2.01	US$ 1.15
Number of shares outstanding	16,413,300	16,413,300

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva · Republic National Bank of New York, New York

Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
43¼	27½	ACF 2.50	6.3	7	78	39⅝	38¾	39½	+ ¼
18⅝	11½	AMF 1.24	6.9	7	574	u18½	17⅞	17⅞	
20½	12½	AM Intl .28	1.5	120	672	19½	18⅝	19¼	— ½
12¼	7⅞	APL .50t		35	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
40⅛	24¾	ARA 1.94	5.5	6	107	35⅛	34⅝	35	— ¼
56½	25	ASA 5	9.9		926	51⅝	50¼	50¼	—2
14⅞	8⅛	ATO .60	4.1	5	163	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
35⅝	17	AVX s .32	.9	16	194	35½	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
49⅝	34⅛	AbbtLb 1.20	2.4	15	924	u49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	18⅜	AcmeC 1.40	5.0	6	195	28	27¼	27¾	+ ½
4⅝	2⅛	AdmDg .04	.9	8	105	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅞	11	AdaEx 1.49e	10.		62	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	AdmMl .20e	3.9	9	x66	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
53	26⅞	AMD n		17	452	53	51¼	53	+1⅞
39½	29½	AetnLf 2.12	5.8	5	2572	36¼	35⅛	36¼	+1
27⅛	15	Ahmons 1.20	6.0	5	735	20	19⅝	20	
4¼	2	Aileen			1290	u 5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
45⅞	27½	AirPrd .80	1.8	11	969	45	44⅛	44¼	— ⅛
28¼	16⅛	AirbFrt 1.20	5.4	12	30	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+ ½
17½	7⅞	Akzona .80	6.3	9	288	12¾	11½	12¾	+1¼
8¼	5½	AlaP dpf.87	12.		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
82½	58½	AlaP pf 9	12.		z220	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
101¾	75½	AlaP pf 11	12.		z40	89	87½	89	
89⅞	59⅝	AlaP pf 9.44	13.		z20	74½	74½	74½	— ½
74½	54	AlaP pf 8.16	13.		z20	64¾	64¾	64¾	—1¼
75½	53	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z100	66	66	66	
18	13	Alagsco 1.60	9.6	5	x50	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
25¾	21	Alskaln 5.58	2.2	4	1493	23⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
36½	23¼	Albany s 1	2.9	9	21	35	34¼	35	+ ¼
16⅛	6⅞	Alberto .36	2.4	6	67	15¾	14⅞	15	— ⅜
24⅞	16½	Albtsn s .80	3.3	10	14	24¾	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
35⅞	22⅜	Alcan s 1.40	4.0	6	1528	35⅜	33⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
37¼	25½	AlcoStd 1.68	5.4	6	9	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
9⅛	5⅛	Alexdr			63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34⅞	17½	AlleCp 1.08a	4.2	5	12	26⅛	26	26	
28⅞	19½	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	21⅜	AlgLud 1.40	4.0	4	136	35⅛	34⅜	34⅞	
56¾	37	AlgLd pf 3	5.7		22	53¾	52½	53	+ ¼
22½	15½	AlgLd pf2.19	12.		22	19	18⅞	18⅞	
17⅞	12¼	AllgPw 1.80	12.	7	361	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
17⅞	11⅜	AllenGp 1	5.2	8	383	u19⅜	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅜
61⅝	36½	AlldCh 2.20	4.1	7	1249	53⅞	51⅝	53⅞	+2⅞
14½	10⅛	AlldMnt .92	6.4	7	21	u14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlldPd .60	4.0		3	15	14⅝	15	
27½	18¾	AlldStr 1.70	7.0	6	57	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
38⅝	22¾	AllisCh 2	6.5	7	595	31	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	10⅛	AllrAu .64b	4.5	11	18	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
21⅜	12	AlphPr .72	4.3	7	x178	16⅝	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
70⅞	48⅝	Alcoa 3.20	4.6	6	404	70	69⅝	70	+ ½
39⅛	19⅜	AmlSug 1.60	4.3	12	71	37⅞	36⅜	37⅛	+ ⅜
59½	35½	Amax 2.40	4.6	6	769	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	
76½	47	Amax pf 3	4.5		2	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
32¼	16¾	Amrce 1.32	6.2	5	27	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¼
52	28¾	Amrc pf2.60	7.4		5	34	34	34	— ¾
64½	37	AHess 2	3.3	4	503	61⅜	60⅜	61⅛	— ⅜
32	30	AHess wi			15	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
147	83	AHes pf3.50	2.6		2	133½	133½	133½	—2½
14	6⅜	AmAir .101			443	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅛
6	2⅜	AmAir wt			36	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅞	14	AAir pf 2.18	13.		21	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	ABakr 1.20	7.2	16	53	16¾	16¾	16¾	
87⅜	58½	ABrnds 6.10	7.0	7	117	87⅜	87	87⅜	+ ⅜
39¼	28⅝	ABrd pf1.70	4.1		5	u41¾	41⅛	41¾	+2½
32⅝	21⅜	ABrd pf2.75	10.		10	27	27	27	
44⅝	29⅝	ABrd pf2.67	6.1		17	44⅝	44	44⅛	— ¼
47⅝	26	ABdcst 1.60	4.7	6	824	33¾	32½	33⅝	+1¼
16⅝	13	ABldM .78	4.9	7	8	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
40⅛	27¼	AmCan 2.90	8.7	6	200	34⅜	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
27¼	23½	AmCan pf2.80	11.		25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4¼	ACentry		4	118	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
38	20⅛	ACyan 1.60	5.7	9	1212	28½	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
24	14⅞	ADT 1.16	5.4	7	79	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
21	15¼	AElPw 2.22	12.	8	720	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
37½	25¼	AmExp 2	5.4	8	420	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
13⅞	7¼	AFamil .60	7.7	4	x141	8	7⅞	7⅞	
38⅞	24⅞	AGnCp 1	2.9	5	85	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
21⅜	15¼	AGIBd 2.04e	11.		34	19½	19¼	19¼	
23⅝	16¾	AGnCv 1.44a	5.9		36	u24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
18	11⅝	AHerilLt .40	3.7	8	11	16¼	16	16	
24½	14½	AmHoist 1.12	5.6	6	x107	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ½
31¼	21⅜	AHome 1.70	5.5	12	1533	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	
41	26⅞	AmHosp .92	2.3	13	433	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	
11⅞	6	AmInvt .40a	3.6	9	175	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
47½	24⅛	AMI s .80	1.7	14	113	47¼	47	47⅛	— ⅜
9½	4⅜	AmMotrs .151			491	6	5¾	6	
54⅞	39⅜	ANatR 3.44	8.0	8	237	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
31½	15¼	AmSLFlo .80b	3.6	7	45	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	11⅛	AShip .80	5.0	10	51	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
68½	44⅝	AStand 4	5.9	6	110	67½	67⅛	67¼	— ¼
10¾	5½	ASterll .32	3.7	9	122	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
34½	20⅛	AmStr .80	2.7	7	257	30⅛	30	30	
59⅝	45	ATT 5	9.4	7	7870	53⅜	51⅞	53¼	+1⅜
61½	48½	ATT pf 4	7.2		11	55⅝	54¾	55⅝	+1
46⅛	30⅛	ATT pf 3.64	9.3		6	39	39	39	
47⅝	31½	ATT pf 3.74	9.6		1068	39⅛	39	39	— ⅜
14⅞	10⅝	AWatWk .96	7.7	5	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
19	13	AWat pf1.43	8.7		y280	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
12½	8⅝	AWat pf1.25	12.		y100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26¼	16	Ameron 1.20	4.7	5	18	25⅝	24¾	25¼	+1⅛
17⅞	11¼	AmesD .40	2.4	5	39	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	Ametek s 1	3.6	13	314	27⅜	25	27⅜	+2⅜
33¼	19⅝	Amfac 1.32	4.0	8	109	33⅝	32⅝	33	— ½
47½	33	AMPInc 1	2.1	13	546	47¼	46⅜	47	
30⅞	18	Ampco .60a	2.4	5	13	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
28⅝	14⅜	Ampex .24	1.0	12	356	24¾	23⅞	24¼	— ½
9½	4⅛	AmrepCp		7	41	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	14	Amstar 1.35	5.0	8	584	u27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ½
7⅞	5⅛	Amsl pf .68	11.		11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
63½	51⅜	Amsl pf2.65	3.5		1	u75	75	75	+11½
44⅝	30¼	Amsted 2.48	5.8	6	33	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞	—1⅛
31	15¼	Analog s		24	191	30¾	30	30	+ ¼
18⅛	13⅜	Anchor s1.28	7.2	6	109	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
25	18⅞	AnClay 1.12	4.5	6	121	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
10⅞	5½	Angelica .40	3.9	9	159	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	24¾	AnheusB n.96	3.2	9	544	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	13½	Anixter .48	1.3	19	261	38⅜	37⅜	38	— ⅜
26⅛	18	Apache s.28	1.2	19	309	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
12½	5⅜	ApldDig		13	116	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
18⅞	7½	ApplMg 1.551	12.	12	112	13¾	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
30½	19½	Arcata 1.28	4.6	6	x211	28¼	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
37½	26⅛	Arcat pf 2	5.6		x3	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
31½	22½	Arcat pf2.16	7.2		x12	30½	30	30	— ½
27⅝	21⅛	ArchrD .20b	.6	10	580	33⅜	32	33⅛	+ ⅞
8⅝	3⅝	ArctEn .051			24	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅜	ArizPS 2.12	12.	6	353	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6¾	ArkBst .60	7.0	8	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	21⅜	ArkLG s1.24	3.8	10	308	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
4½	2	ArlenRty			647	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Armada		8	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
32⅞	22⅜	Armco 1.64	5.1	7	340	32½	32	32	— ¼
42	28¼	Armc pf2.10	5.1		138	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
51	36¼	Armr pf4.75	9.3		210	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
24⅛	14⅞	ArmRu 1.20	6.9	13	25	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
19	12⅝	ArmWln 1.10	6.0	8	161	18⅞	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
43½	38½	ArmWl pf3.75	11.		z100	35	35	35	— ½
24⅜	18¾	AroCorp 1b	5.0	5	2	20	20	20	
23	16¼	ArrowE .20t		7	66	27	26¼	27	+ ½
14⅝	9¾	Arvin 1.12	8.6	9	69	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
24⅝	18½	Arvin pf 2	8.9		9	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
58½	20½	Asarco 1.40a	2.8	3	364	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
42⅝	25¾	AshlOil 2.20	6.1	5	100	36	35	36	+1
46⅞	36¼	AshlO pf4.50	11.		9	41	41	41	
26½	16⅝	AsdDG 1.60	6.3	8	152	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ½
21½	15¾	Athlone 1.40	6.7	5	7	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
20¾	14⅞	AtCyEl 1.96	10.	8	46	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
50⅞	42⅛	AtlRich s1.90	4.0	8	2526	47¾	45¾	47	+1⅜
355¼	229	AtlRc pf 3	1.0		1	312¼	312¼	312¼	+12¼
44	34	AtlRc pf3.75	10.		z70	37½	37½	37½	
126½	77½	AtlRc pf2.80	2.5		3	112	109⅞	112	+2⅜
24¼	10⅞	AtlasCp			57	15¾	15	15¼	— ¼
33⅞	20	Augat .48	1.5	17	154	32¾	32	32¾	+1⅛
49⅜	32½	AutoDta .76	1.6	18	123	47½	46⅛	46½	—1¼
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.6	4	750	26⅝	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
59	38⅝	Avco pf 3.20	6.0		1	53½	53½	53½	+1
74	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.6		4	63½	63½	63½	[illegible]
23⅝	15½	Avery .72	3.1	9	554	u24⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+1½
37⅝	19⅝	Avnet 1	2.7	8	201	36⅝	36½	36½	— ½
53¼	31⅛	Avon 3	7.5	18	1114	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅜
32¼	17¼	Aydin s		19	246	31⅝	29⅜	30¾	+1¼
		— B—B—B —							
2⅞	1½	BT Mtg			19	2⅛	2	2	
15⅝	7⅝	Bache .50a	3.2	5	534	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
37⅝	27½	Bkrlnt s.40	1.1	19	798	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	12⅞	Baldor s .24	1.3	13	18	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	23⅞	BaldwU 1.40	3.3	7	122	42½	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
64½	35⅝	BldU pf2.06	3.3		1	62	62	62	
28⅝	19	BallCp 1.60	6.1	5	65	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ⅛
41⅜	18⅞	BallyMf .10	.3	17	533	29	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	18⅝	BaltGE 2.44	11.	8	93	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
49	34¼	Balt pf4.50	11.		z20	41¼	41¼	41¼	
28	19¼	BanCal 1.12	4.0	6	34	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
21	14¼	Bandag .70	3.6	9	136	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
31¼	15¾	BangPnt 1	4.0	4	34	25¾	25	25	— ½
38	26¾	BkNY 2.72	7.5	5	53	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
14	10¾	BkofVa 1.16	8.6	5	59	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	20¼	BnkAm 1.44	5.4	6	547	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
59⅞	35⅜	BankTr 3.30	5.7	4	780	u58⅜	56⅜	58¼	+2⅝
27¾	18⅝	BkTr pf2.50	11.		12	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	7⅝	Banner .14	1.3	20	40	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
59	38	BarberO 1.60	2.8	14	11	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .40	2.2	12	670	18⅞	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	BarnGp .80	4.0	6	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
26¼	16¾	BarnBk n1.20	4.6	6	39	u26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	15¼	BarryWr .52	1.5	14	64	34⅜	33½	34	+ ¼
8¾	3⅛	BosRsNY n		25	75	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
56½	23½	Bausch s1.28	2.4	13	121	54	53⅜	53½	— ½
50⅝	35⅝	BaxtTrv .64	1.3	15	678	u50⅞	49⅞	50⅜	+1¼
10¾	3⅜	BayFncl		27	19	6½	6½	6½	
27⅞	19¼	BayStG 2.20	9.0	6	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
10¼	6½	Bayuk s .32	3.6	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
33⅝	21½	Bearing 1	3.6	8	x8	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
24½	16½	BeatFd 1.30	5.4	9	454	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
49½	34⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.1		10	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	+ ¼
32½	23¾	Beckm .32	1.0	17	335	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	26¼	BectnD .92	2.4	12	259	38½	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Beker		6	277	17⅛	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
50	29	BelcoPt 1	2.3	6	43	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
28½	18½	Belden s1.16	4.1	8	141	28⅜	28	28	— ¼
7¾	5⅜	BeldnH .36b	5.4	7	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	17⅝	BellHow .96	3.5	8	x71	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
15	7½	Bellind .24	1.8	7	285	13⅝	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	14½	BellCd g 1.64		7	69	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
30½	21	Bemis 1.60	6.2	10	7	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅝
55⅝	37⅝	Bendix 2.84	5.7	7	132	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅝
45½	35	Bendx pf 4.04	8.9		38	u45⅜	45	45⅜	
32½	17⅜	BenfCp 2	8.9	7	491	22⅝	22	22½	— ¼
140¼	78	Benef pf5.50	5.6		z30	99	99	99	—3¼
25⅝	16¼	Benef pf2.50	12.		z110	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
19⅝	3⅛	BengtB		11	1422	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ½
6⅝	3	BerkeyP		6	316	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	15½	BestPd .24	.9	10	x146	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
27½	19	BethStl 1.60	5.9	6	568	u28⅛	27	27⅛	
59½	36⅝	BigThr .88b	1.5	17	171	u60	59¼	60	+1
33⅝	17½	Binney .92	4.2	14	19	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ½
33⅝	12	BisFSL s.80	2.9	37	12	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
25¾	17⅝	BlackDr .76	3.3	10	535	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
27	25¾	BlkHPw n1.96	7.7	10	x10	25¼	d25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
24½	13⅜	BlairJn 1	4.5	7	18	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
16	14⅝	BlissL s 1	6.2	6	25	u16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
31½	22¼	BlckHR 1.76	6.0	10	x203	30¼	29	29½	+ ⅛
37⅝	23½	BlueB 1.80	6.2	5	x551	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BobbieBr			160	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	32	Boeing s1.20	3.1	6	3636	39⅛	37½	38⅜	+ ⅝
42½	27	BoiseC 1.75	4.8	6	385	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	19⅝	Borden 1.90	7.2	6	297	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
42⅞	29⅞	BorgW 2.30	5.9	6	118	39⅝	38	39⅛	+1⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Bormns .20e	4.7		27	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
24½	18⅝	BosEd 2.72	12.	8	55	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
83⅝	61	BosE pf8.88	12.		z300	71½	70¾	71½	+1½
10⅝	8¼	BosE pr1.17	12.		17	9⅝	9½	9½	
13⅞	10	BosE pr1.46	12.		15	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13½	5⅝	Braniff .101			719	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅞	BrigSt 1.28a	4.6	8	52	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
47⅝	30⅛	BristM 1.60	3.5	12	656	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	
49¾	32	BristM pf 2	4.1		6	48⅝	47⅞	48⅜	— ¼
38½	25	BritPet 1.76e	5.3	6	326	33½	33¼	33⅜	
16⅞	12½	BrkwGl 1.20	7.3	7	38	16½	16	16½	
26	18¾	BkyUG 2.22	9.8	7	70	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
25	18⅞	BkUG pf2.47	11.		4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
31⅝	19¼	BwnSh 1.20	3.9	7	115	31⅛	31	31	— ⅜
32¼	14⅝	Brown .30	.9	7	226	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
30⅝	21⅝	BwnGp 2	6.7	5	122	30⅜	29⅝	30	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	BwnFer .70	3.1	13	337	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Brnswk .90	6.7	13	322	13⅜	13⅛	13½	
30	22⅜	Brnsk pf2.40	9.1		5	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
35¼	15⅝	BrushW s 1	2.9	11	63	34⅝	33⅜	34⅜	+ ⅝
23⅞	15½	BucyEr .88	3.9	8	x216	22½	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
6	4¼	BudgC pf.60	11.		3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
19½	12⅞	BufFor s 1	6.2	7	6	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅞	Bundy .60	6.2	11	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	BunkrH 2.04	12.		18	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	BunkR 1.20	3.7	9	1015	u33	30⅞	32⅝	+2¼
32	20½	BnkR pf1.50	4.7		23	32	30⅞	31⅜	+1½
23¾	14⅝	Burlind 1.40	6.2	7	92	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	33	BrlNo s		6	744	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	BrlNo pf .55	9.6		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
73⅛	44⅝	BrlNo pf2.85	4.0		141	71	71	71	
38½	25⅝	Burndy 1.16	3.0	10	15	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	4	BrnsRL			184	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
87½	60⅝	Burrgh 2.60	3.7	10	1210	70⅛	66⅝	70⅛	+3⅜
15	10	Butlrln .52	4.2	6	64	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
22⅜	10⅛	Butles		16	1083	u24⅛	21⅜	24⅛	+2⅜
		— C—C—C —							
49⅞	27	CBI Ind s1.20	2.4	15	43	49	48½	49	+ ¼
56⅜	42½	CBS 2.80	5.4	8	178	51⅝	51¼	51⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	5½	CCI		5	210	8⅛	7⅞	8	
12⅝	6⅜	CLC		10	151	12½	10⅞	12⅛	+1⅝
18⅜	11⅝	CNA Fn		5	122	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
22¾	15	CNA pf 1.10	5.7		34	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
11⅝	8	CNAI 1.14a	11.		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
75⅝	52	CPC 3.40	4.6	10	207	74½	73⅞	74	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅞	CP Nat 1.88	11.	9	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
28½	13⅛	CTS .80	3.9	9	93	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
83⅝	38¼	CabotC 2.40	2.9	8	201	81⅝	80⅛	81⅜	+2
21⅝	7⅝	Cadence		5	33	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅜
26¼	10	Caesars		16	564	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
27½	16⅞	Calhn s1.671	7.4	7	284	23⅜	22½	22⅝	—1⅜
7½	2¼	CamerB		10	94	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	39⅝	Camrnlr n.32	.7	20	136	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
59⅝	17⅝	CmRdLk g1a	1.2		567	53½	51⅝	51⅝	—3¼
33⅞	25⅜	CamSp 1.90	6.1	7	300	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
27⅞	19⅝	CampT 1.20	5.1	7	151	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	26⅝	CdPac g1.80e			464	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	+1⅜
21⅜	20½	CanPEnl g			108	u22⅛	21½	22	+ ½
19½	13½	CanalR .64	3.3	25	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29¼	18¼	Cannon 1.20b	5.2	5	127	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛

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LONESTAR

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من الأصل

New System Industrializes Production

Revolution Hits U.S. Hog Farms

By William Serrin

CLARENCE, Iowa (NYT) — A volution is sweeping through U.S. g production as in the Middle est, center of the nation's hog in- stry, individual farmers, corpora- ns and investors are applying fac- ry methods to the farm.

A highly controversial system lled confinement feeding — hich allows thousands of hogs to raised in enclosed, relatively all areas — is industrializing rming.

In the past, two revolutions oc- rred in U.S. farming, as Wayne asmussen, agricultural historian th the Department of Agriculture s written.

The first was the substitution of rses for manpower, the second e substitution of tractors for hors-

Fundamental Changes

The changes occurring in agricul- re today may, many in the field y, be as fundamental as the first o revolutions. They are based on factory methods like those ed by Robert Joslin, who farms 000 acres here in east-central Iowa a fertile plain an hour's drive est of the Mississippi River.

Industrial systems such as those ed by Mr. Joslin, a lean, soft-spo- n fellow, depend upon close con- nement of animals, automated or rtly automated feeding and wa- ring systems, antibiotics and other ugs that allow the raising of stock close confinement and often spe- alized systems to remove urine d manure.

The application of sophisticated nfinement methods is wide- read, and as a result, beef, pork d poultry production are becom- g increasingly specialized and ncentrated, with remaining units matically increasing in size.

Today, half the cattle in the Unit- States are raised on about 420 of se industrialized feed lots, which erage more than 30,000 cattle h a year, according to the De- rtment of Agriculture. About ,000 farms, each with 60,000 ickens or more, account for 90 rcent of broiler production; out 5,000 farms, each with 20,000 ickens or more, account for 70 rcent of egg production, the de- rtment says.

particularly disturbing factor out the application of industrial thods to hog production, which mushroomed in the last five rs, is that historically many fam- s depend upon hogs when they in their farms and smaller or dium-sized farmers depend on them when they try to sustain or build up their farms.

In Senate testimony in 1979, it was estimated that one-fourth of U.S. hogs were raised in units of 2,500 or more — units that would depend on factory methods — and that large-volume producers, generally using factory methods, were increasing their share of the hog market by 17 percent a year.

Hogs can be brought to market quickly, generally five to six months after birth; they can be fed relatively cheaply, on corn or in pasture on alfalfa; they take care of themselves for the most part, and in the past, at least, the hog market was relatively stable, meaning that farm families could depend on pigs for periodic income.

But as U.S. hog production becomes increasingly concentrated on larger farms, the small farm's reliance on hogs is no longer possible. The number of producers marketing hogs has declined by 80 percent since 1950, the Agriculture Department says. Producers selling 1,000 or more hogs a year account for about 40 percent of production, it says, compared with 7 percent in 1964. Units producing 5,000 or more have at least one-sixth of the market, the department says.

Chuck Hassebrook of the Center for Rural Affairs in Walthill, Neb., which has published a study of the development of hog industrialization, "Who Will Sit Up With the Corporate Sow?" says the trend toward what he calls hog factories is disturbing. He says tax policies and practices of the Small Business Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, the Department of Agriculture and land-grant colleges have encouraged the trend by lending or research policies.

Critics say that banks look favorably at loans for large-scale feeding units, and that it is generally large-scale farmers and farm-land investors who obtain these loans. Moreover, owners of confinement units have been able to take advantage of investment tax credits for their buildings.

John Hoseman, senior economist with the American Farm Bureau Federation, says the real villain threatening the small and medium-sized farmer is inflation. As inflation continues "at 15 to 20 percent a year, the producer has only one choice, get bigger or get out," Mr. Hoseman says.

The confinement system on Mr. Joslin's place, a system he estimates would cost $500,000 today, has four units: a breeding and gestation building, a farrowing unit where sows give birth and where pigs stay until they are weaned after four weeks, a nursery facility, where pigs stay until they reach 100 pounds, and a finishing unit, where they are kept until they reach marketing weight of 210 to 220 pounds.

Mr. Joslin, who is assisted by a full-time hired man and two high school youths, says the unit allows him to market about 6,000 hogs a year. He says that if he used traditional methods, for the most part letting hogs breed by themselves, then feeding them for market in fields or in closed areas, he could raise a maximum of perhaps 3,000 hogs.

Mr. Joslin feeds the hogs corn he grows. It is chopped, stored in large tanks and blown through underground tubes to storage tanks at the confinement buildings. Mr. Joslin, 56, a typical large farmer in this area, says he went to the system because he wanted to use all the corn he grew as hog feed rather than sell it.

Shifting Interest Rates Disturb Money Mart Lull

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — A "confused lull" is what traders say the world's foreign exchange markets are in now. Historically, August is the slowest month for trading. The top traders are on vacation.

"Many dealing rooms are just ticking over, just going through the motions, then covering their positions and getting the hell out again," a British banker says. "So there isn't a lot to go for in the market at the moment — and that's why people are being led around by the nose on every interest rate move."

This is where the confusion comes in. Recent erratic swings in interest rates for U.S. federal funds — the reserves that banks lend one another for short periods — have caused uncertainty among traders over the direction of U.S. interest rates.

"The rate swings in federal funds we've been seeing have been tremendous," a London dealer says. "But I think we'll see them at an average of about 9 to 9½ percent. A month ago, I would have said 8 percent or 7½ percent." The rate was up to an average 9.6 percent in the week ended last Wednesday.

If U.S. interest rates have bottomed out, a banker contends, the dollar could stabilize or even firm up a bit. "There's still room, obviously, for European interest rates to come lower. I think we ought to see that start happening in Britain by around October."

Meanwhile, sterling continues to be the star performer of major currencies. The Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the yen "are out of the limelight right now, but the pound is looking good," a London dealer says.

Silicon Valley Drifts Northward

By Steven Rattner

HILLSBORO, Ore. (NYT) — Two thousand workers are diligently assembling electronic components at the Intel Corp.'s gray, low-slung building, which stretches pristinely along the south side of the N.E. Elam Young Parkway.

Across the road, Hawthorn Farm Village, a 200-unit housing development, has usurped a former cornfield, attracting 200 buyers, and is soon to be expanded.

Taken together, the twin sights neatly sum up the news about the Oregon economy. Once excessively dependent on timber for an economic base, the region has been parlaying its attractive climate, reasonable housing costs and lack of congestion into an economic success story.

A modest "silicon valley" has sprung up in the small towns like Hillsboro radiating out from Portland as high technology companies shrink from placing new facilities in California, which suffers a variety of urban ills. For Oregon, the result has been that the effects of the nationwide recession have been substantially mitigated.

"They've run out of space and people down there," Ray Broughton, chief economist at the First National Bank of Oregon, said of California. "Oregon provides convenience and an attractive alternative."

The electronics industry's arrival in Oregon is perhaps the most dramatic illustration of the way the economy of the Pacific Northwest is changing, but it is far from an isolated example. Throughout the region, local economies have begun to develop and to produce more diverse products.

"The economy has been maturing and broadening," said Belinda Pearson, chief economist at Seattle-First National Bank. "In frontier days, it didn't make any sense to manufacture anything. Agriculture and forest products were about the only kinds of products that made sense."

Trade has been a growth industry in the region, and some local economists even assert that the impact of the collapse of domestic housing has been eased by growing exports of lumber. Service industries such as banking have also continued to grow.

In almost every national recession, including the present one, the housing industry has been devastated. Until now, so was the Oregon economy because of the timber connection. This time it is different. Nationally, the unemployment rate last month was 7.8 percent. In Oregon, it was 9.1 percent, but that included the lumber industry's loss of 30 percent of its jobs in a year.

In the same year, the new high technology sector grew by more than 10 percent and is already Oregon's second-largest industry. From 1973 to 1977, the personal income generated by the instruments industry jumped to $276 million, from $26 million.

Companies with such names as Kentrox Industries, Spectra-Physics and the Wacker Siltronic Corp. are arriving almost daily to build plants, employ workers and pay taxes. The influx, which has mostly reflected expansions by corporations in California and elsewhere, has begun to produce local spinoffs, such as Floating Point Systems in Beaverton, which will employ 700 people.

"The real change in this economy has been electronics," said Kevin Kelly, chief economist at the United States Bancorp in Portland, about 15 miles from Hillsboro. "We're in a growing process."

The principal advantage of the electronics companies is that they have thus far been immune to the business cycle. One disadvantage is that, although 80 percent of Intel's workers are hired locally, they are paid substantially less than their counterparts in the forest products industry.

Another disadvantage is that, while the cyclical timber industry is situated principally in the eastern part of the state, the new businesses are settling mostly to the west, accentuating disparities in the economic success.

Oregon also provides a lesson on government's role in economic development. Government interest aside, the new industries appear to have come to Oregon principally because of the inherent attractions of the area.

"I can't really remember any elected official having anything constructive to do with anybody locating here," said Floyd Bennett, vice president at the First National Bank of Oregon. "Because of Tektronix's success here and the lack of problems they've had keeping help and training help, as the Santa Clara [Calif.] Valley has become less desirable, they have started migrating this way."

Tektronix, an oscilloscope manufacturer, now employs more than 20,000 people in Oregon and is the largest of the electronics concerns in the state.

Iran to Compensate Bank Shareholders

TEHRAN, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Iranian and foreign shareholders of 47 banks and financial institutions nationalized last year will receive 61 billion rials (about $87 million) in compensation, Iran's central bank announced.

Recession Seen Braking British Inflation

By Peter Kenyon

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Despite higher monetary growth, Britain's inflation rate for July is expected to show a sharp fall to between 16.5 and 17 percent on a year-on-year basis, reflecting the deepening recession, British financial analysts said today.

The wholesale price index for July, made public today, was up 0.9 percent to 203.1 (base 1975) after an upward-revised rise of 1.1 percent in June, with the year-on-year rate falling to 16.25 percent after a 17.75-percent gain in the 12 months ended in June. Weakening demand thus continued to restrict producers' ability to pass on higher costs.

More evidence of an easing of underlying inflation pressures is anticipated when retail price data for July is made public Friday. Monthly forecasts from eight major British stockbroking firms for economic and financial indicators show retail prices in July rising between 0.4 and 1 percent, with a sharp drop in the year-on-year rate from June's 21.0 percent. The peak in the current cycle is May's 21.9 percent.

Analysts attribute the expected drop mainly to effects of last year's value-added-tax increase dropping out of the index. A marked slowdown has also occurred in monthly index increases as retailers, distributors and manufacturers had to cut prices to reduce stocks, or resisted price increases.

The projections of most analysts range from a 0.5-percent fall on the month to no change, giving a year-on-year rate of between 19 and 20 percent, against June's 20.8 percent.

Government borrowing has continued at a high level relative to the March budget forecast, as the recession reduces tax revenue and growing unemployment increases spending on benefits. The Treasury said today that the central government borrowing requirement was provisionally estimated at £5.411 billion in the first quarter (April-July) of the current financial year, up from £3.824 billion in the year-earlier period. In July alone, the central government borrowed £824 million, up from £27 million in July, 1979, despite higher VAT payments.

The Bank of England said last week that M-3 money supply, the main measure of monetary growth, could have increased 5 percent in the four weeks up to July 16. Money supply figures for the July banking month, due to be published Thursday, will be the first since the lifting of "corset" restrictions on banks' lending, and some analysts calculate that between 3.5 and 3.8 points of monetary growth in July may have been due to the ending of the "corset."

Clock Running Out on Pullman Offer

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT) — e offer by J. Ray McDermott to y up to 2 million shares of Pull- n Inc. ends at midnight today. bitrageurs have waited in vain for announcement from Pullman t a "white knight" has rescued railway car builder and thus iled these speculators out of their sitions.

The arbitrageurs are in deep on s one. They established their po- ons for the most part at premi- s ranging up to five points over cDermott's $28-a-share cash of- . They may have miscalculated, uring that Pullman was like Bab- k & Wilcox, previously acquired J. Ray McDermott after a fierce tle with United Technologies. t B&W was financially strong, ile Pullman is much less so.

Pullman has recently had man- ement turnover and heavy write- s on passenger cars. There is a ssibility of an additional pretax ite-off of $80 million to $100 mil- n in connection with the discon- nance of its passenger car busi- ss, the company said. Also, New rk City is suing it for more than 00 million in damages over defec- e subway cars.

These misfortunes affect share- lders. In the first quarter, Pull- n earned $1.42 a share, down m $2.07 a year before. On July the company reported a $3.8-mil- n loss for the second quarter, in ntrast to a year-earlier profit of .77 a share.

Dividend Cut

There have been dividends in h year since 1867, and as recent- as in 1979's fourth quarter the payout was increased to 45 cents a share from 40 cents. But two quarters later it was cut to 25 cents a share. That was in April, and thereafter the shares traded as low as 19¼, even though McDermott, as it turns out, acquired in the next four trading days 292,300 of its present 510,000 shares.

Arbitrageurs Await 11th-Hour Rescue

Wall Street sources say that Pullman, in its efforts to thwart McDermott's tender offer, has been trying to sell a major asset. But it can be assumed that Pullman's lenders are watching the situation and would have plans for the proceeds.

Market experts say that those holding speculative positions face agonizing decisions. First, McDermott's offer is for no more than 2 million shares. This means that, should the offer be oversubscribed, tenders would be prorated and the arbitrageurs might not be able to dispose of all their holdings. There can be no assurance that McDermott will extend the offer. If tenders fall short of its quota the offer would then be first-come, first-served.

In that eventuality, the opportunity to participate could disappear should institutions or others accept the $28 floor and get their shares in first. At the end of the first quarter, institutions held nearly 4 million Pullman shares out of the 11.1 million outstanding. Presumably some have sold to the arbitrageurs, but their position must be substantial even now.

Second, assume that the arbitrageurs' hopes for an increase in the offer price come true after an unsuccessful extension of the offer at $28. According to the rules, any price increase by McDermott would require a new prorating period and could result in an avalanche of tenders at the new price.

However, a federal tender rule requires that, if an offerer raises the price, it must pay the same higher price to everyone who has tendered under the offer — even those who tendered under the earlier lower price. But there is an important catch: Those who tendered at the earlier lower price are not subject to prorating. They seem to have the right to demand the higher price for all the shares they tendered, thereby avoiding prorating. The arbitrageurs also run the risk that if enough tenders are made at $28 there will not be a higher price.

The paramount fear of arbitrageurs is prorating — especially in a partial offer like this one for only 17.5 percent of Pullman's shares.

Whether the McDermott offer is successful, Pullman shares will find their own level thereafter. For most of the period since McDermott made its announcement June 30, the shares have traded from $1 to $3 over its $28 price.

Eleventh Hour

In addition, it is a good bet that if McDermott is unsuccessful, Pullman's management will lose interest in plans to sell or break up the company. Knowing that this possibility exists, arbitrageurs may have to tender some shares as a "loss leader." That would give McDermott an incentive to bargain hard with management and eventually produce a deal for the whole company — perhaps at a price higher than $28.

STET - SOCIETA FINANZIARIA TELEFONICA p.A.

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The Ordinary Meeting of STET, the financial organization of IRI for telecommunications and electronics, was held in Turin on July 25, 1980. The report of the Administrative Council and the budget of March 31, 1980 were approved at this time. The profit and loss account closed with a net profit of Italian Lire 4.6 billion. The Administrative Council proposed assigning the Lire 4 billion remaining after setting aside a compulsory sum for the legal reserve, to the profit reinvestment fund for the Mezzogiorno, rather than distributing dividends.
The turnover of the Groups exceeded Lire 4000 billion with an increase of 18% with respect to 1978.
Personnel at the end of 1979 numbered 133,000; labor costs registered an increase of about 20%.
The overall external turnover reached Lire 270 billion while the sales, which come to approximately 22% of the global turnover of the manufacturer and accessories confirm the positive tendency towards expansion. The financial explosion of the Groups, equaling Lire 7,257 billion, reflects a continually growing investment volume.
The President of the Company is Dr. Arnaldo GIANNINI, the Vice-President Dr. Carlo CERUTTI, the Delegated Administrator Dr. Paolo Pugliese.

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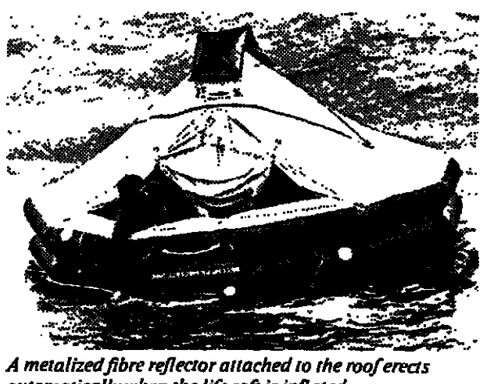


S.O.S. is the universal distress signal. A call for help. On stormy seas with low visibility rescuers frequently have difficulty sighting survivors in life-jackets or life rafts. Modern radar systems are valuable aids. For precise spotting, however, an adequate reflector device is essential. A problem – until recently.

Bayer research has succeeded in coating textile fibres with an extremely thin metal layer. This enables the production of fabrics capable of intense reflection. Life-jackets with this type of lining and life rafts with reflectors from the same material make long-distance detection possible, even in unfavourable weather with poor visibility. This can mean survival at sea.

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In 1979, Bayer committed DM 1.1 billion worldwide to research. More than 6,000 scientists are active in R & D. Over 110,000 patents are registered in the Group's name. Bayer produces around 6,800 products – pharmaceuticals, chemical agents, dyestuffs, basic chemicals, plant protection agents and man-made fibres.



Spotted! Thanks to a reflector made from metalized fibres, the life raft has been located and the final phase of the rescue operation can begin.

A metalized fibre reflector attached to the roof erects automatically when the life raft is inflated.

Highlights

1980
- During the first five months turnover for Bayer AG rose 12.8%. For Bayer World 15.9%.
- For the whole of 1980 turnover is expected to increase between 8 and 10%; a result comparable to 1979.

1979
- Turnover Bayer World: DM 26,002 million. Share of foreign production and exports: 70%.
- Turnover Bayer AG: DM 11,415 million. Exports: 61.6%.
- Bayer World investment in fixed assets: DM 2,240 million, i.e. DM 513 million more than in the previous year. DM 1,233 million in West Germany.
- Research expenditure worldwide: DM 1,100 million, of which DM 638 million by Bayer AG.
- After-tax profits (annual surplus): Bayer World DM 435 million, Bayer AG DM 378 million.
- Dividend 1979: DM 7 per share of DM 50 nominal (previous year DM 6).
- Total payout: DM 298 million to some 420,000 shareholders.

At Bayer progress also means safeguarding the environment. In the past 10 years Bayer has invested some DM 1 billion in capital and spent nearly DM 2.5 billion on implementing environmental protection.

Bayer today – knowledge for tomorrow

For further information on Bayer please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K. Ltd., Public Relations Department, Bayer House, 18–24 Paradise Road, Richmond/Surrey TW9 1SJ, Great Britain.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Leverkusen

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20½	12	Sybron	1.08	6.4	7	x90	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
35	24	Sybrn	pf2.40	8.0	..	11	30½	30	30	— ¼
		— T—T—T —								
29⅞	11¼	TRE	1	3.6	15	111	27¾	27½	27½	
48½	34½	TRW	2.20	4.6	8	367	47⅞	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
105	76	TRW pf	4.40	4.2	..	3	104¼	104	104¼	+2¼
90	64	TRW pr	4.50	5.1	..	4	88	86¾	88	+1⅜
35¼	25⅝	TaftBrd	.84	2.6	9	x64	33	32	32	— ¾
10⅝	4¾	Talley	.25t	..	..	186	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11	7¼	Talley pf	1	11.	..	28	9½	9	9	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TampE	1.56	9.3	7	99	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	24	Tandy		..	17	1480	69⅝	67	67⅝	—1⅝
8¼	4⅛	Tandycft		..	19	232	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
39½	12½	Tchncolr	.72	2.0	7	41	36⅜	36	36¼	— ⅛
68¼	41⅝	Tektrnx	.84	1.2	15	159	u69	68	68⅝	+ ⅜
18	7⅞	Telcom	.70	8.1	10	55	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
157	91	Teldyn	s	..	6	461	148½	146⅝	148¼	+ ¾
27	14	Telprmt		..	19	329	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	2½	Telex		..	43	568	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
45½	31¼	Tenneco	2.40	6.0	7	906	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
101	84¾	Tenc pr	11	12.	..	140	94½	93½	94½	
44⅞	21⅜	Teradyn		..	15	209	44½	43¼	44½	+ ½
27⅞	14	Tesoro	.22e	1.0	2	1177	22	21½	21⅞	
48	24⅝	Tesor	pf2.16	5.7	..	131	38⅛	37½	37⅝	
41⅝	27	Texaco	2.40	6.4	5	3385	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	38	TexCm	1.60	2.9	10	389	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
79½	54	TexEst	3.20	4.6	9	285	69⅞	68½	69½	+ ¼
26½	19¼	TxET	pf2.40	10.	..	1	23	23	23	
28½	21⅛	TxET	pf2.87	11.	..	7	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
35	22⅝	TexGT	s1.46	4.8	7	59	30⅝	30	30⅝	
34⅜	16¼	Texind	.80b	2.3	6	131	34⅜	34	34½	
116½	78⅛	TexInst	2	1.7	14	1208	u121¼	114¾	120⅛	+5½
30⅜	10¼	Texint		..	..	326	27	26	27	+ ¼
55	30	TexOGs	s.32	.6	18	571	54	51⅝	53⅝	+1½
46⅜	25	TxPac	s	..	32	29	42⅜	42	42¼	—1
19⅜	14⅝	TexUtil	1.76	10.	7	900	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
33⅝	23⅞	Texsglf	1.60	4.0	7	x350	40⅝	39⅝	40½	+ ⅝
85	42½	Texglf pf	3	4.8	..	x2	63	63	63	— ¾
6⅛	2⅛	Textf Ind		..	..	44	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
30	20⅝	Textron	1.80	6.5	6	129	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
32½	22⅝	Textr	pf2.08	6.9	..	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
26¼	18½	Textr	pf1.40	5.6	..	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
30	25⅝	Thiokol	s 1	3.2	9	321	u31¼	30	31¼	+1⅜
47⅜	35⅜	ThmBet	1.72	3.7	11	40	46⅞	46¼	46½	— ¼
13¾	7⅝	Thomln	.56b	5.4	5	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16	8¼	Thrifty	.72	6.1	8	159	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
27½	21⅛	Ti-Caro	n 2	7.3	5	15	u27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
46¼	21⅜	Tidwatr	1	2.2	18	155	45⅞	45	45⅝	
27¼	16½	Tigerint	.80	2.9	13	470	27⅝	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
56⅞	38	Timeln	1.80	3.1	11	284	u57½	55½	57½	+1⅜
40½	27½	Timl	pfB1.57	3.8	..	54	u41½	40	41⅛	+1⅝
39⅝	28⅛	TimesM	1.44	3.7	10	125	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
62⅝	45	Timkn	3a	5.0	6	38	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
46⅛	21⅞	ToddSh	.25e	.7	6	22	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
25⅛	13¼	Tokheim	.70	2.7	9	203	u25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
20⅛	15⅛	TolEdis	2.20	12.	7	69	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
23⅛	15½	TolEd	pf2.36	13.	..	x2	19	19	19	+ ¼
21	14¼	TolEd	pf2.21	13.	..	x1	17	17	17	+ ¼
15⅛	8	TonkaCp	.48t	3.2	4	64	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
11½	6¼	ToolRol	.40b	4.9	7	66	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
25	12⅝	ToroCo	.88	5.1	7	90	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
32⅛	14¼	Tosco	n	..	6	991	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅝
29⅞	24⅝	TovRUs	s	..	16	87	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅞	Tracor	s.40	1.4	12	162	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	
26⅜	16¼	Trane	1.04	4.1	9	1055	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
38¼	29½	TranUn	2.60	7.3	7	80	35⅝	35	35⅛	+1⅛
27⅞	9⅝	TW Corp		..	..	516	18	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½
7⅞	2⅞	TW Cp	wt	..	..	62	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	TWC pf	2	12.	..	x3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16½	11	TWC pf	1.90	14.	..	x26	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
32¾	17½	TWC pf	2.66	11.	..	x33	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	
20⅜	14⅝	Transm	1.12	5.9	5	296	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
21	14⅜	TranInc	2.08	12.	..	21	18	17⅞	17⅞	
48⅞	29	Transco	1.44	3.6	10	467	40⅝	39⅝	40	
58½	41¼	Transco	pf3.87	6.0	..	28	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Transcn	.10	1.6	12	12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
100⅞	77¼	TrG pf	10.32	12.	..	z60	86	86	86	+ ¾
92½	69	TrGP	pf8.64	11.	..	z130	79	79	79	
25½	17⅛	TrGP	pf2.50	12.	..	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅞	TrnsOh	.40	3.0	6	27	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
27½	20½	Tranwy	1.80	7.5	7	36	24⅞	24	24	
44⅜	33	Travlrs	2.48	6.1	4	2760	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
48	36¼	Travelr	pf 2	4.5	..	24	44⅜	44	44	+2
21⅞	16⅞	TriCon	2.16e	9.9	..	119	21¾	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
4	2	TriSoln		..	7	40	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
10⅛	6½	Trialnd	.40b	3.8	6	34	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
24⅛	15⅝	TriaPc	1	5.0	10	x22	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	Tricntrl	n	..	..	125	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
19⅛	8⅛	Trico	.20	1.1	13	91	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
33⅞	16½	Trintyln	s.60	1.8	8	197	u33½	32⅛	33½	+1⅛
16⅞	12	TucsEP	1.52	10.	7	143	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TCFox	s1.50	4.1	7	208	37	36	37	+ ⅜
22¼	14⅝	TwinDs	1.10	6.1	6	54	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	19	TycoLab	1	2.2	7	437	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	10½	TylerCp	.50	3.4	7	90	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
63¾	37⅞	Tymshr		..	18	63	63¾	63⅛	63⅝	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
29⅞	13½	UAL	.25t	..	..	1445	23½	22¼	23⅛	+ ⅝
28⅝	19	UGI	1.76	6.6	8	74	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+1
28	18	UGI pf	2.75	11.	..	z660	25	25	25	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅜	UMC	1.20	8.9	7	37	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
3¾	2⅛	UMET Tr		..	..	127	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
29⅞	9⅝	UNCRes	.12t	..	..	664	16¼	14⅝	16⅛	+1⅝
15⅝	8⅛	Unarco	.88	8.7	25	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
67⅜	48	UnINV	4.71e	7.9	6	2	62	62	62	
49⅞	36⅛	UCamp	2.40	5.5	7	221	47	46⅛	47	+ ¼
47⅜	35⅛	UnCarb	3.20	6.8	5	719	47⅝	46	47⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅞	UnComr	.20	2.2	7	4	9	9	9	
9⅝	3½	UnionCp	.32t	5.7	6	112	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14¼	9⅝	UnElec	1.52	12.	7	276	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
79½	52½	UnEl	pfL 8	13.	..	z200	63	63	63	+1
21⅛	13⅞	UnEl	pf2.13	13.	..	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
27½	19⅝	UnEl	pf2.72	11.	..	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
76	54	UnEl	pfH 8	13.	..	1	62	62	62	
31¼	27⅜	UnOilCal	s	..	9	864	30½	30	30¼	+ ½
51	37⅞	UnPac	s1.40	2.9	13	733	48⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Uniroyal		..	..	611	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
35	22	Uniryl	pf	..	..	z680	33	32	33	+1
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd	.30e	2.2	7	83	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
13	9⅞	UBrd	pf1.20	10.	..	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
42½	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	3.9	7	129	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅝	UnGrtv	.24	.9	8	86	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
25⅝	17⅛	UIllum	2.68	12.	6	54	21⅝	20⅝	21½	— ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	UIllu pf	3.97	13.	..	19	29⅝	29⅝	29½	+ ⅛
20⅞	14½	UIllu pf	2.20	13.	..	z710	17	17	17	
32¾	15⅝	UnitInd	.90b	3.4	9	8	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
22	13½	UnitInn	.22	1.1	7	198	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	UJerBk	1.04a	9.7	4	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅝	UnMM	n	..	..	164	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
6½	2	UnPkMn		..	58	148	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	UnRefg	.80a	4.1	3	38	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
21	15½	USFoS	2.04e	9.8	..	15	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	6½	USAir	.06e	.4	4	1479	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
30	16	USAir	pf1.87	6.3	..	583	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
44⅛	33½	USFid	2.80	6.6	5	352	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ½
37⅝	25¼	USGyps	2.40	6.5	6	132	37⅛	37	37	— ¼
27¼	10¼	USHom	.64b	2.5	7	1575	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅝
10⅛	6⅛	USInd	.76	9.1	6	x598	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
18½	11⅛	USLeasg	.52	2.8	7	193	18½	18¼	18½	
13⅜	5⅝	US Rlty		..	149	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16¼	USShoe	1.60	4.5	5	409	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26	16¼	USSteel	1.60	6.5	..	1598	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	26	USTobc	2.08	5.8	9	7	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
52⅝	36¼	UnTech	2.20	4.5	7	620	49⅞	48⅝	49	— ⅝
140	99	UTch	pf7.32	5.7	..	2	129	128½	128½	— ½
66¼	47	UTch	pf3.87	6.1	..	18	64	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
27½	19¼	UTch	pf2.55	9.7	..	74	26½	26	26⅛	
21⅛	14¼	UniTel	1.52	8.6	9	171	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
39	23¾	Unitrod	.50	1.5	12	92	34⅜	34	34½	+ ⅜
15	9	Univar	.56a	4.9	5	19	11½	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	UnivFd	.96	8.1	8	81	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.2	10	1082	u31¼	30	31¼	+1½
60⅜	40	Upjohn	2	3.4	11	201	59⅝	58⅝	59	— ⅛
28	19	USLIFE	.70	2.9	5	457	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
27⅞	25	USLIF	pf2.25	8.7	..	195	26	25⅞	26	
10⅛	7⅝	UslifeFd	.96a	11.	..	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	13	UtaPL	2	11.	11	217	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
29½	20	UtPL	pf2.80	11.	..	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	UtPL	pf2.90	11.	..	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
		— V—V—V —								
28⅛	16⅝	VF Cp	1.60	5.8	7	55	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
39½	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.9	9	501	39	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	10⅛	Valero	n .20	.8	18	782	24⅝	23⅞	24	— ⅛
9½	5¼	Valleyin	.40	5.5	30	70	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
16⅛	10¾	VanDrn	1	6.3	6	65	16	16	16	
35¼	21	Varian	.52	1.7	11	221	31¾	30⅛	31¼	+1¼
15½	7⅜	Varo	.40	2.9	9	90	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	17	Veeco	s .30	1.1	18	439	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3	Vendo		..	..	16	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅛	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.	..	17	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
48¼	29½	Viacom	.40	.8	16	36	47⅞	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅜
37	22	Viacom	pf2.10	5.7	..	9	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+1⅛
13½	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	478	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
77¼	49½	VaEP	pf7.72	13.	..	z20	59	59	59	—1
92	62½	VaEP	pf n8.60	12.	..	z20	72	71	71	
97⅝	62½	VaEP	pf9.75	13.	..	z120	78	77	77	—1
27⅛	18⅝	VaEP	pf2.90	12.	..	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
72⅝	45	VaEP	pf7.20	13.	..	z100	56½	56½	56½	+1½
29⅝	11⅛	Vornado	.30t	..	..	69	22½	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅜
37½	30½	VulcnM	2	5.3	6	3	37½	37¼	37½	
		— W—W—W —								
25	16⅛	WICOR	2.04	10.	6	20	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	Wabash	.60	4.2	5	42	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Wachov	.96	5.1	7	14	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
56	40⅝	Wach	pf2.20	4.4	..	2	50½	50½	50½	— ½
7⅛	3⅜	WachRty		..	10	39	6⅛	6	6	
45⅛	26¼	WalMrt	.40	.9	16	66	u46	45⅛	46	+1
38	25⅝	Walgrn	1.60	4.2	7	76	38	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅞	WkHCn	g1.32	5.4	7	107	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
36⅛	23¼	WallBus	1	2.7	8	30	u36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
28⅝	19½	WalMu	1.60b	6.1	5	10	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
37⅛	23½	WaltJm	1.90	5.4	7	109	35⅝	35	35½	
11⅛	8	WaltJ	pf 1	10.	..	y100	10	10	10	— ½
40	25	WaltJ	pf1.60	4.3	..	3	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅛	WardFd		..	..	123	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17¾	9⅝	Warnaco	.80	5.6	4	39	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
49¼	36½	WrnCm	s 1	2.1	11	1235	48⅛	47⅜	48	— ½
25⅝	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.5	13	11486	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+1
27½	18⅜	WashGs	2.52	10.	9	43	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
39	18	WshNat	1.50	5.3	5	44	28½	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
45	24⅝	WashN	pf2.50	7.0	..	1	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
23¼	16⅜	WshWt	2.16	11.	8	51	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
67⅜	32⅝	WasteM	.90	1.4	18	327	66½	64⅝	64½	—1⅛
37	21⅝	WatkinJ	.48	1.4	16	23	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	WayGos		..	..	24	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.1	10	37	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
13⅛	10	Wean	pf1.26	11.	..	1	12	12	12	
18⅛	6⅝	WebbD	.20	1.8	8	191	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
28½	22½	WelsMk	.88	3.4	8	16	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅜	WellsF	1.92	7.6	5	598	25½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¼
21⅜	11	WelFM	2	9.2	10	66	u21¼	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
42½	27¼	WtPtPe	3.20	8.1	6	20	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
14	10	WstctT	9.80	..	9	17	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12	6	WnAirL	.20	2.4	..	x312	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	
30⅝	19	WAir	pf 2	8.4	..	20	24⅝	23¾	23¾	
35	23¾	WnBnc	1.84	6.2	5	397	29⅞	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
68⅛	27⅝	WnCoNA	s.40	.5	19	153	u69½	68	69⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	24⅝	WnCo	pf2.12	4.6	..	1	46½	46½	46½	+1
67⅜	32⅝	WPacl	23.75e	..	2 3	19	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜	+1⅛
26⅞	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	5.9	..	227	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
56	40½	WnUn	pf4.60	9.0	..	5	51	50	51	
10⅛	7⅜	WUn	dpf1.18	13.	..	7	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
59	43	WUTl	pf 6	12.	..	4	50	49	49	—1
23⅞	15½	WUTl	pf2.56	13.	..	15	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
27	17⅞	WestgEl	1.40	5.5	6	1062	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	24⅝	Wstvac	1.50	4.4	6	53	34⅜	33⅞	34	— ½
38	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.5	11	455	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	36⅜	Weyr	pf2.80	5.7	..	24	49⅜	49	49⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	27⅝	WheelF	1.40	2.8	12	195	u49⅞	48⅝	49⅝	+1
55	30⅜	WheelF	pf 2	4.1	..	6	u49	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
24	15	WhelPit		..	3	20	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
58	37	WhelPit	pf6	14.	..	z100	43½	43½	43½	—1
41½	31⅜	WhelPit	pf5	14.	..	z170	35½	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅝
22⅜	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	6.3	9	172	u22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+ ½
27⅜	19	WhitC	1.40	5.4	6	32	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	WhiteMt		..	..	555	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
29⅛	12½	Whittak	1	3.5	7	572	28⅜	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
17⅛	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.4	6	1467	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Wieboldt	.44	6.8	12	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
40⅝	20½	Williams	1.10	3.0	8	2341	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	7⅝	WilshrO	.76t	5.9	48	112	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	WinDx	1.92	6.4	9	x15	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Winnbgo		..	125	932	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10	5	WinterJ	.87a	15.	..	29	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	19	WisEP	2.52	11.	6	260	23⅛	23	23⅛	
101½	69	WisE	pf8.90	11.	..	z240	79	78¼	78¼	— ⅝
89½	62	WisE	pf7.75	11.	..	z160	69⅝	68½	68½	+ ½
27¼	18½	WisG	pf2.55	10.	..	5	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	WiscPL	1.92	11.	7	25	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	WiscPS	1.82	10.	7	28	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
33	20⅛	Witco	1.60	5.5	6	325	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
23	10⅛	WitfrR	.80	3.8	5	487	u21½	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
18½	9	WolvrW	.44	2.6	10	86	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	14½	Wometc	.66	2.8	10	247	23⅛	22⅝	23½	+1
25⅝	15⅛	WoodPt	3.32	13.	14	70	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21⅜	Wolwth	1.80	6.2	4	1333	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
44	30¼	Wolw	pf2.20	5.4	..	5	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WorldAir		..	..	36	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.5	8	x28	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Wurlitzr		..	..	25	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	WyleLb	s.40	2.6	10	321	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	
11⅛	4	Wyly		..	7	592	u11⅝	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅛	48⅝	Xerox	2.80	4.5	9	1796	62	59⅝	61⅞	+1⅛
20⅞	13⅛	XTRA	.64	3.4	6	712	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
25	16¼	ZaleCp	1.08	5.1	5	51	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	ZaleptA	.80	4.8	..	4	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
46⅞	17⅛	Zapata	.48	1.0	17	337	u48½	45⅝	48½	+2½
18⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp	.32	1.8	6	148	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	7⅝	ZenithR	.60	3.9	12	802	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	Zero	s .52	2.1	13	x10	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	14½	Zurnlnd	.92	4.1	8	436	u22½	20½	22½	+2⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 8, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
36430	Abti Prce	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
20900	Agnico E	$15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
3500	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29697	Alta Gas A	$34¼	33½	34	+ ⅛
500	Algo Cent	$26	26	26	+ ½
9077	Algoma St	$29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
660	Andres W A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
700	Argus C pr	$6	6	6	
600	Asbestos	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
24900	Atco A	$27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
1635	BP Can	$44⅞	44½	44½	— ¼
28946	Bank N S	$33⅝	33	33⅝	+1⅛
200	Baton B	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
275	Beth Cop	$24	23⅜	24	+1
12900	Bralor Res	$14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
650	Bramalea	$11⅞	11½	11½	
27700	Brenda M	$37	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
23273	BCFP	$16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
1350	BC Phone	$17⅞	17	17⅛	
16500	Brunswk	$15	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
5040	Budd Can	$7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
21300	CAE	$22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
7404	Cad Frv	$25⅛	25	25	+ ¼
145842	Cal Pow A	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
4555	Camflo	$31	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
14915	C Nor West	$27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
2700	C Packrs	$33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
2963	Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
300	Can Trust	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
600	C Tung	$32	31	31½	+ ½
16300	CCablesy A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1200	CGE	$29	29	29	+ ⅛
57252	CI Bk Com	$27	26¼	26½	— ⅛
47023	CanP Ent	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
64530	Cdn Nat Res	$22	21	21	— ⅛
4089	Cdn Tire A	$29	28½	28¾	— ⅛
500	C Utilies	$22½	22	22	—1½
525	Candel Oil	$33	33	33	— ⅝
1938	Cara	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
3700	Cassiar	$14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
11200	Celanese	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5050	Cherokee	$12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
8000	Con Distrb	$9¾	9⅛	9¾	
167	Con Fardy	280	280	280	—15
18800	Conventrs	$18½	17½	18	+1
23700	Coseka R	$20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
6850	Cralgml	$6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
700	Crush Intl	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17375	Cyprus	$22½	21⅞	22	— ¼
11000	Czar Res	$17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
21430	Daon Dev	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Daon A	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
73702	Denison	$55½	53⅝	55½	+2
6350	Dicknsn	$19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10850	D Bridge	$19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
13050	Dofasco A	$40	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
10895	Dom Store	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
1795	Du Pont A	$26⅛	26	26	
917	Dylex L A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Electhome	$8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
11000	Emco	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
75090	C Falcon C	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
3075	Fibrg Nik	$133⅛	133	133	
4700	G M Res	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
1000	G Distrb A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
3300	G Distrb w	475	470	470	
39115	Gibraltar	$15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
68	Graff G	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6100	Granduc	320	315	320	+5
3850	GL Forest	$54½	54	54½	+ ½
17800	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
800	Hard Crp A	205	195	205	
5285	Hawker	$20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
1905	Hayes D	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
13113	H Bay Co	$25⅛	25	25	
6420	IAC	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
500	Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
175	Inglis	$13½	13½	13½	— ¼
2000	Inland Gas	$15	15	15	+ ¼
23980	Intpr Pipe	$18⅝	18⅛	18½	
700	Ivaco	$20	20	20	+ ¼
725	Jannock	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12768	Kaiser Re	$32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
7625	Kam Kotla	$6½	6⅛	6½	
4220	Kerr Add	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
3572	Labatt A	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
875	Lab Min	$73	71	73	+2
18930	Lacana	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
2800	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6630	LL Lac	$16½	16	16½	— ⅛
6700	Loblaw Co	$6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
11400	MICC	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
625	Mclan H A	$17	17	17	
6710	Est Mrtlc	440	410	440	+40
14140	Merland E	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
21443	Mitel Corp	$35⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ½
19290	Molson A	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
100	Molson B	$31½	31½	31½	
16905	Moore	$35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	
6600	Murphy	$36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
100	Nat Trust	$26	26	26	
86298	Noranda	$28	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
16347	Norcen	$35⅛	35	35⅛	
14152	Nowsco W	$35	33	34	+1
16200	Nu-Wst A	$25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
3665	Oakwood	$19⅞	19¼	19½	
10000	Oshawa A	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
4900	Pamour	$19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6200	PanCan P	$82½	82	82	
20744	Pembina	$13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1885	Petrofina	$60½	60⅛	60½	
1522	Phonix Oil	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
2100	Pine Point	$36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
8500	Place G	310	300	300	
74159	Placer	$23	22½	23	+ ⅜
530	Ram	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	
1225	Redpath	$16½	16½	16½	
1213	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1253	Reichhold	$12½	12	12½	+ ¼
16154	Revnu Prp	217	212	217	
3680	Roman	$71⅜	70½	71	+1
2030	Rothman	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
14978	Sceptre	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
100	Scotts	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22200	Shell Can	$34	32⅝	33½	+ ⅝
30587	Sherritt	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
600	Slemo	$43	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅛
3163	S Sears A	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ½
6390	Skye Res	$15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
1300	Slater Stl	$17	16⅞	16⅝	+ ⅛
3100	Southm	$37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
935	St Brodcst	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
209008	Stelco A	$38⅛	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
3970	Steep R	$5	480	480	—15
7750	Sulpetro B	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
165	Suncor pr	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
100	Tara	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
1725	Teck Cor A	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	
18845	Teck Cor B	$20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅜
300	Teledyne	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6936	Tex Can	$123½	122½	122½	+ ½
3150	Thom N A	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8744	Tor Dm Bk	$32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
1033	Torstar B	$28½	28	28½	+1
2090	Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14½	
12550	Trns Mt	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
38980	Trinity Res	$17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
11457	TrCan PL	$25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
6160	Turbo Cl B	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
2300	Union Oil	$38⅝	38⅛	38½	
400	Un Asbstos	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4295	U Keno	$49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
150	U Siscoe	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
820	Un Carbid	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
14674	Verstl Cor	$17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
100	Vestgron	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
592	Weldwod	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17700	West Mine	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
2058	Weston	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
15885	Willroy	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
75	Woodwd A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
1700	Yk Bear	$13½	13	13	+ ¼

Total sales 7,633,232 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 8, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6297	Bnk Mont	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ½
17800	Con Bath	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
7750	Dom TxtA	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4800	FCA Int	310	305	310	
27798	NatBk Cda	$14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
12300	Power Cp	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
7175	Royal Bk	$54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	
67200	RoyTrstco	$15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
200	Steinbrg A	$21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛

Total Sales 1,157,931 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

August 11, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	190	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	181
Asahi Glass	450	Mitsubi Chem.	248
Canon	636	Mitsubi Corp.	659
Dai Nip. Print	515	Mitsubi Elec	199
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	390
Fuji Photo	600	Mitsukoshi	408
Hitachi	282	Nippon Elec.	425
Honda Motor	574	Nippon Steel	133
C. Itoh	392	Sharp	594
I.H.I.	149	Sony Corp	2,320
Japan Air L.	2,340	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	881	Sumitomo Chem.	130
Kao Soap	411	Sumitomo Metal	150
Kawasaki Steel	134	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	405	Takeda	551
Komatsu	369	Teijin	135
Kubota	374	Tokyo Marine	610
Matsu El. Ind.	719	Toray	236
Matsu E. Wks	580	Toyota	748

New Index : 470.01 ; Previous : 468.35
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,778.54 ; Previous : 6,766.79

Canadian Indexes

August 11, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	372.53	397.20
Toronto	2,246.76	2,225.39

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.
Is cindex.so

NEWPORT PHARMACEUTICALS INT'L, INC.
Common/Units/Preferred/Warrants
BOUGHT • SOLD • QUOTED
M. H. Meyerson & Co., Inc.
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Jersey City, New Jersey 07302, U.S.A.
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 11, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl$Rsvs.(51) ..... 8.4pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 680.30
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 684.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 739.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 880.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.85
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.49
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $12.28

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust $101.8c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £87.5pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL :
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.78
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $29.70

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 299.00
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 620.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 68.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 115.75
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 534.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 114.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.50
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 65.20

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $34.74
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.00
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. $22.96
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $34.77
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $72.09
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $21.45

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $44.42
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$15.19
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $12.76
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $10.77
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $14.45
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $10.60
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $16.50

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $1.688
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $33.74

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 528.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 298.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Rese ve Assets Fd Ltd $10.25

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr $50.69

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parton Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,524.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,323.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 375.75
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 54.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 364.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 234.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 65.25
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 75.17

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 25.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.75
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 62.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 142.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 101.75
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 80.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 414.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 388.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 200.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.44
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.44
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.40

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $11.66
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $998.15
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 118.45
(w) CAMIT $10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $18.17
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $315.45
(w) Citadel Fund $2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,115.08
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.16
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.46
(w) D.G.C. $51.77
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.49
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $28.71
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,202.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $36.79
(w) First Eagle Fund $7,451.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $236.48
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 158.50
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 64.89
(d) Fonditalia $18.86
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.44
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.08
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $120.96
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $130.85
(d) Interfund S.A. $12.73
(w) Intermarket Fund $176.85
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $22.40
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $8.42
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.36
(w) Japan Selection Fund $86.92
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $46.19dlv
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,133.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $15.25
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $31.99
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $86.17
(w) Luxfund $36.82
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $14.21
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $16.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.47*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.52*
(w) N.A.M.F. $97.27
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $29.74
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,436.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.63
(d) Renta Fund $58.21
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 774.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.27
(d) Safe Trust Fund $11.14
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 58.35
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $18.23
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 95.80
(w) Talent Global Fund $15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $59.40
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund $34.97
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 56.00
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.65
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $106.25
(d) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas $9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $464.73
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities $100.35
(w) Worldwide Special $2,540.52

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; o — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

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A 15g. ingot – 10g. or 5g. for a lady – issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Solid 18 ct. gold case. Exclusive patented model – well worth the price. At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure. write to Corum. 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds. Switzerland.
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Chicago Futures

Aug. 11, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.51½	4.52½	4.50	4.51¼	—.03
Dec	4.71	4.72½	4.70	4.71½	—.03
Mar	4.86	4.88½	4.85	4.86¼	—.03¾
May	4.89	4.92	4.89	4.90¼	—.04¼
Jul	4.85½	4.88	4.85	4.86¾	—.02½
Sep	.	.	.	4.93	—.02

Sales Fri. 10,841.
Total open interest Fri. 67,918, up 164 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.36	3.39½	3.35½	3.36¼	—.03½
Dec	3.35	3.38	3.34	3.35¾	—.05
Mar	3.43½	3.44	3.40½	3.41¼	—.04¼
May	3.43¾	3.44½	3.41½	3.42½	—.04¼
Jul	3.43¾	3.44¼	3.41½	3.42¼	—.03½
Sep	3.34	3.34½	3.31½	3.32½	—.03

Sales Fri. 73,358.
Total open interest Fri. 247,627, up 4,692 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.56½	7.58	7.47½	7.51	—.12½
Sep	7.67½	7.69	7.53½	7.56	—.12½
Nov	7.76½	7.78	7.68½	7.71½	—.16
Jan	7.86	7.88	7.79	7.81	—.16
Mar	7.92½	7.97½	7.89	7.90¼	—.14¼
May	7.92	7.98	7.89	7.91	—.14½
Jul	7.87½	7.93	7.86½	7.86½	—.11½
Aug	7.79½	7.83	7.79½	7.80	—.09

Sales Fri. 46,485.
Total open interest Fri. 137,412, off 204 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	208.30	208.50	205.50	207.00	—3.50
Sep	211.10	211.50	208.00	209.70	—3.60
Oct	214.80	214.50	211.00	212.20	—4.10
Dec	217.40	218.00	215.00	216.40	—3.60
Jan	219.30	219.50	217.00	218.00	—3.70
Mar	220.50	221.00	219.00	219.70	—4.00
May	221.00	221.50	220.00	219.80	—3.70
Jul	221.00	222.00	219.50	220.00	—3.20
Aug	217.00	217.00	217.00	217.00	—3.00
Sep	216.00	218.00	215.00	214.70	—4.30

Sales Fri. 12,401.
Total open interest Fri. 52,976, up 526 from Thurs.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Aug	26.95	27.00	26.40	26.70	—.40
Sep	27.25	27.38	26.75	26.87	—.40
Oct	27.33	27.35	26.95	27.02	—.44
Dec	27.38	27.50	27.15	27.27	—.53
Jan	27.28	27.40	27.15	27.25	—.35
Mar	27.25	27.40	27.15	27.33	—.32
May	27.25	27.40	27.15	27.35	—.32
Jul	27.25	27.40	27.10	27.40	—.13
Aug	27.25	27.35	27.15	27.40	—.05
Sep	27.15	27.35	27.05	27.40	—.07

Sales Fri. 12,876.
Total open interest Fri. 60,579, up 1,023 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.80	75.12	74.00	74.12	—.47
Oct	71.85	72.10	70.40	70.40	—.80
Dec	71.10	71.32	69.75	69.80	—.97
Jan	70.90	72.00	70.90	70.90	—.90
Feb	72.50	72.50	71.07	71.20	—.87
Apr	71.90	73.22	71.90	71.95	—1.05
Jun	73.75	74.20	72.75	73.05	—1.05

Est. sales 25,598; sales Fri. 16,858.
Total open interest Fri. 65,474, up 277 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	80.30	80.40	79.50	79.50	—.45
Sep	78.40	78.50	77.10	77.32	—.32
Oct	77.50	77.80	76.35	76.37	—.45
Nov	78.40	78.40	77.15	77.70	—.47
Jan	79.50	80.00	79.10	79.10	unch
Mar	80.70	80.80	79.60	79.60	—.35
Apr	80.25	80.75	79.75	79.75	—.25
May	80.25	80.75	79.60	79.60	—.30

Est. sales 2,751; sales Fri. 2,954.
Total open interest Fri. 14,318, off 570 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	49.50	49.55	49.10	48.42	+.32
Oct	45.70	45.70	44.55	44.65	—.70
Dec	48.30	48.35	47.55	47.57	—.47
Feb	50.95	51.10	50.25	50.27	—.52
Apr	49.55	50.00	49.02	49.02	—.22
Jun	52.40	52.80	51.60	51.40	—.35
Jul	53.00	53.30	52.70	52.70	—.10
Aug	52.25	52.65	52.15	52.20	+.15
Oct	51.00	51.30	51.00	51.30	—.15

Est. sales 8,315; sales Fri. 7,037.
Total open interest Fri. 26,897, off 411 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	52.20	52.20	51.25	51.90	+1.70
Feb	65.30	65.55	64.00	64.20	—.32
Mar	65.50	65.40	64.20	64.25	—.55
May	66.25	66.25	64.40	64.95	—.55
Jul	66.55	66.55	64.40	64.40	—1.05
Aug	65.25	65.25	64.25	64.25	—.25

Est. sales 9,363; sales Fri. 5,090.
Total open interest Fri. 19,095, off 264 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Aug	52.20	53.60	52.20	53.35	+1.55
Oct	52.20	52.60	51.90	52.02	—.17
Dec	50.20	50.30	49.50	49.70	—.30
Feb	52.60	52.60	51.95	51.95	—.30
Apr	.	.	.	51.90	unch
Jun	.	.	.	52.90	unch
Jul	.	.	.	52.75	unch
Aug	.	.	.	52.50	unch

Est. sales 347; sales Fri. 382.
Total open interest Fri. 2,024, off 26 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	58.90	59.50	58.85	59.50	+.50
Oct	.	.	.	58.60	—.15
Nov	.	.	.	64.00	unch
Dec	.	.	.	65.00	+.45

Est. sales 5; sales Fri. 9.
Total open interest Fri. 148, up 6 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	198.10	202.80	196.50	202.80	+1.00
Nov	202.10	207.70	200.60	206.90	+4.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	204.70	207.20	203.00	206.80	+2.10
Mar	211.50	214.50	210.20	212.30	+1.30
May	220.70	222.00	218.80	221.00	+2.00
Jul	227.00	230.50	227.00	229.90	+2.10
Sep	229.00	233.00	229.00	233.00	+3.50
Nov	.	233.80	.	233.80	+3.80

Est. sales 2,827; sales Fri. 1,939.
Total open interest Fri. 13,085, up 374 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	200.20	201.50	198.00	200.60	— .20
Nov	202.50	204.00	200.30	203.00	+ .20
Jan	206.00	207.40	204.20	206.20	+ .20
Mar	209.10	210.20	208.00	209.60	+ .40
May	213.20	213.50	211.50	213.50	+ .80
Jul	216.00	216.50	214.00	216.50	+1.50
Sep	.	.	.	216.50	+ .20

Sales Fri. 418.
Total open interest Fri. 3,905, off 118 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	91.17	91.19	90.97	90.98	—.25
Oct				90.94	—.26
Dec	91.01	91.02	90.82	90.84	—.25
Jan				90.80	—.25
Mar	90.86	90.88	90.71	90.73	—.19
Apr				90.69	—.16
Jun	90.69	90.71	90.57	90.57	—.20
Jul				90.53	—.19
Sep	90.57	90.57	90.38	90.38	—.25
Oct				90.33	—.23
Dec	90.36	90.36	90.21	90.21	—.25
Jan				89.95	—.23
Mar	90.12	90.15	90.01	90.01	—.22
Apr				89.95	—.22
Jun	89.95	89.95	89.82	89.82	—.25

Est. sales 7,335; sales Fri. 7,749.
Total open interest Fri. 22,638, up 362 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	73-11	73-15	72-13	72-16	+29
Dec	73-04	73-05	72-05	72-08	+30
Mar	73-06	73-06	72-04	72-06	+30
Jun	73-02	73-02	71-30	72-02	+30
Sep	72-22	72-22	72-00	71-30	+30
Dec	72-10	72-14	71-28	71-25	+30
Mar	72-11	72-11	71-25	71-20	+30
Jun	72-00	72-00	71-21	71-15	+30
Sep	71-27	71-27	71-17	71-11	+30
Dec	71-24	71-24	71-13	71-07	+30
Mar				71-04	+30

Sales Fri. 5,567.
Total open interest Fri. 65,846, up 279 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	90.05	90.18	89.90	89.90	— .20
Dec	89.85	89.97	89.70	89.70	— .20
Mar	.	.	.	89.85	— .15

Sales Fri. 37.
Total open interest Fri. 141, unchanged from Thurs.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	75-17	75-18	74-09	74-12	—32
Dec	75-14	75-15	74-07	74-10	—32
Mar	75-10	75-10	74-06	74-06	—32
Jun	75-14	75-14	74-03	74-08	—32

European Gold Markets

August 11, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	614.50	616.00	—14.00
Zurich	622.50	614.50	—18.00
Paris (12.5 Kilo)	614.50	622.21	—12.74

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81
630	8.00-11.00	45.00-49.00	—.—
650	3.50- 4.50	37.00-41.00	—.—
670	2.00- 3.00	29.00-33.00	60.00-65.00
690	1.00- 2.00	24.00-28.00	52.00-57.00
710	0.25- 0.75	19.00-23.00	41.00-46.00

Gold bullion 621.00-623.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	75-09	75-09	74-04	74-07	—32
Dec	74-20	74-26	74-02	74-06	—31
Mar	74-24	74-24	74-05	74-05	—30
Jun	74-38	74-30	74-03	74-03	—30
Sep	74-21	74-22	74-03	74-03	—30
Dec	74-23	74-23	74-03	74-03	—30
Mar	74-03	74-23	74-03	74-08	—30

Sales Fri. 21,219.
Total open interest Fri. 111,549, up 640 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8634	.8635	.8609	.8611	—25
Oct	.8628	.8628	.8620	.8620	—12
Dec	.8632	.8632	.8609	.8617	—20
Jan	.8630	.8630	.8620	.8620	—01
Mar	.8620	.8625	.8610	.8625	—02
Apr	.8618	.8618	.8610	.8610	—10
Jun	.8625	.8625	.8592	.8592	—11
Jul					
Sep	.	.	.	.8600	unc

Est. sales 954; sales Fri. 653.
Total open interest Fri. 10,776, off 27 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound					
Sep	2.3550	2.3575	2.3520	2.3540	—085
Oct	2.3420	2.3460	2.3420	2.3450	+005
Dec	2.3245	2.3300	2.3230	2.3250	+015
Jan	2.3195	2.3200	2.3180	2.3200	+015
Mar	2.3050	2.3130	2.3050	2.3110	+050

Est. sales 2,082; sales Fri. 3,810.
Total open interest Fri. 12,759, off 455 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark					
Sep	.5602	.5620	.5620	.5615	+12
Oct	.5611	.5626	.5611	.5626	+15
Dec	.5643	.5658	.5641	.5651	+09
Jan	.5652	.5667	.5652	.5667	+16
Mar	.5682	.5697	.5682	.5697	+12
Apr		.5710		.5710	+15
Jun				.5720	unc

Est. sales 2,020; sales Fri. 1,965.
Total open interest Fri. 10,311, off 48 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
Jun unch

Est. sales 0; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 0, unchanged from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen					
Sep	.004412	.004431	.004411	.004425	+22
Oct	.004414	.004425	.004414	.004425	+25
Dec	.004416	.004430	.004416	.004430	+34
Jan	.004414	.004425	.004414	.004425	+25
Mar	.004410	.004435	.004410	.004427	+37
Apr		.004420		.004420	+35
Jun	.004450	.004450	.004450	.004450	

Est. sales 1,719; sales Fri. 40.
Total open interest Fri. 2,408, off 16 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc					
Sep	.6079	.6111	.6072	.6106	+30
Oct		.6130		.6130	+20
Dec	.6155	.6194	.6155	.6187	+31
Jan		.6210		.6210	+20
Mar	.6235	.6280	.6235	.6280	+51
Jun	.6325	.6400	.6325	.6400	+100

Est. sales 2,270; sales Fri. 1,988.
Total open interest Fri. 9,619, off 53 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	31.20	31.35	31.20	31.22	— 0.01
Oct	30.90	31.00	30.90	30.60	+ 0.02
Jan				29.30	

Est. sales 7,497; sales Fri. 14,010.
Total open interest Fri. 70,461 up 1,407 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	97.60	99.70	97.60	98.40	+0.80
Dec	z2,210	2,260	2,210	2,230	+28.00
Mar	z2,290	2,325	2,290	2,307	+29.00
May	z2,330	2,352	2,330	2,352	+24.00
Jul	z			2,402	+24.00
Sep	z2,440	2,460	2,440	2,447	+24.00

Est. sales 930; sales Fri. 694.
Total open interest Fri. 9,401 up 4 from Thur.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	90.50	90.50	89.10	89.80	—0.45
Nov	91.20	91.20	89.80	90.40	—0.40
Jan	92.50	92.50	91.60	92.35	—0.15
Mar	93.60	93.60	92.55	93.25	—0.05
May	94.00	94.25	93.70	94.25	—0.15
Jul				95.15	—0.15

Est. sales 350; sales Fri. 208.
Total open interest Fri. 6,566 up 7 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	86.30	87.85	86.20	85.86	—0.88
Dec	82.75	84.30	82.13	82.75	—0.83
Mar	82.85	84.20	81.90	82.31	—1.09
May	83.00	84.20	82.50	82.87	—1.08
Jul	83.80	85.00	82.90	82.95	—1.40
Oct	82.00	82.00	80.50	80.75	—0.75
Dec	78.30	78.95	78.25	78.80	+0.30

Est. sales 7,050; sales Fri. 7,487.
Total open interest Fri. 43,273 up 483 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1565.0	1577.0	1551.0	1550.1	— 41.5
Sep	1570.0	1590.0	1557.0	1568.0	— 42.0
Dec	1625.0	1635.0	1605.0	1607.0	— 43.0
Jan	1635.0	1645.0	1635.0	1624.0	— 43.0
Mar	1670.0	1683.0	1655.0	1657.0	— 44.0
May	1700.0	1710.0	1690.0	1690.0	— 44.0
Jul	1730.0	1735.0	1723.0	1723.0	— 44.5
Sep				1756.0	— 44.5
Dec				1806.0	— 44.5
Jan	1860.0	1860.0	1860.0	1823.0	— 44.0
Mar	1881.0	1881.0	1856.0	1856.0	— 44.0
May				1889.0	— 44.0

Est. sales 2,000; sales Fri. 1,355.
Total open interest Fri. 25,533 off 116 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	645.00	645.00	620.00	617.90	—22.10
Oct	630.50	638.50	628.90	628.90	—20.00
Jan	648.00	655.50	646.90	646.90	—20.00
Apr	670.00	674.00	666.00	665.90	—20.00
Jul	695.00	695.00	694.00	687.40	—20.00
Oct	.	.	.	710.40	—20.00

Est. sales 1,334; sales Fri. 1,164.
Total open interest Fri. 7,643 off 20 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	610.00	617.00	582.00	603.20	—23.00
Sep	615.00	621.00	604.50	606.00	—23.20
Oct	620.00	625.50	609.80	611.30	—23.60
Dec	633.00	637.50	623.00	623.00	—24.00
Feb	642.00	649.70	633.00	633.30	—24.40
Apr	658.00	660.00	647.50	647.80	—24.70
Jun	670.00	676.50	660.50	660.80	—25.00
Aug	682.00	686.00	673.50	673.40	—25.00
Oct	698.00	702.00	686.70	686.70	—25.00
Dec	711.00	710.00	700.00	699.80	—25.00
Feb	721.00	722.90	712.90	712.90	—25.00
Apr	738.00	738.00	726.20	726.20	—25.00

Est. sales 20,000; sales Fri. 19,773.
Total open interest Fri. 152,564 up 1,495 from Thur.

New York Futures

Aug. 11, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.88	8.90	8.75	8.78	—0.06
Mar	11.50	11.88	11.48	11.75	+0.20
Apr	14.15	14.58	14.05	14.40	+0.17

Est. sales 3,195; sales Fri. 2,914.
Total open interest Fri. 13,086 up 178 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	140.00	143.25	136.10	142.75	+ 3.38
Dec	147.50	152.00	143.25	150.21	+ 3.42
Mar	147.50	150.50	143.00	150.50	+ 4.25
May	145.25	151.75	143.25	151.00	+ 4.00
Jul				151.58	+ 2.33
Sep	152.00	152.00	149.25	152.00	+ 1.87
Dec	149.00	154.00	149.00	154.00	+ 2.10

Est. sales 2,190; sales Fri. 3,435.
Total open interest Fri. 12,523 off 205 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	34.30	34.30	33.80	33.08	— 1.09
Oct	34.95	35.00	33.75	33.91	— 0.91
Jan	35.56	35.55	34.80	34.68	— 0.60
Mar	35.60	35.60	34.75	35.03	— 0.64
May	34.00	34.15	33.70	34.05	— 0.19
Jul	33.05	33.20	32.85	33.00	— 0.02

Cash Prices

August 11, 1980

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.55	1.90
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.69	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.34	227.34
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	79-80	95-96
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.58
Copper elect., lb	102⅝	86⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.5434	7.3306
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.37
Silver N.Y., oz	15.51	8.941
Gold N.Y., oz	617.00	299.80

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 11, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,221.60 f	1,221.40 f
Reuters	1,713.20	1,710.40
Dow Jones Spot	443.12	N.A.
D.J. Futures	452.84	453.52

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final.
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Dividends

August 11, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Texas Gas Trans	Q	.41	9-15	8-29
Utd.Telecom	Q	.40	9-30	8-27

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
DillonCos	-	5	PC	10-15 / 8-29
Tomlinson	-	50	PC	9-30 / 8-31

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Bob Evans famrs	Q	.13	9-29	8-15
Brass Craft	Q	.12	9-19	8-27
Brenda Mines	Q	.50	9-11	8-27
Cannon Mills Co	Q	.30	9-4	8-18
Century Banks	Q	.12	9-15	9-1
Christiana Cos	Q	.10	9-5	8-26
Colonial Life & Accid	Q	.15	11-10	10-3
Cullen Grocery	Q	.12½	9-15	8-25
Lear Siegler	Q	.31	9-2	8-18
Minnesota Mng Mfg	Q	.70	9-12	8-22
Missouri Pub Svc	Q	.25	9-12	8-19
Norwesco Inc	Q	.07½	9-25	9-12
Occid Petro	Q	.50	10-15	9-10
Park Chemicia	Q	.15	9-12	8-29
Utd Keno Hill	Q	.50	9-30	9-8
Velcro Industries	Q	.17½	10-1	9-3

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—117

AMF Inc	EthylCp pfA	Pepsico
AbbtLab	FluorCp s	Park Elmr
Aileen Inc	FooteConB	PhilipMorr
AllenGp	FtHow Pap	Phillips Ind
Allied Main	FreeptMn s	Plessey Ltd
AmBrd 1.70pf	GalvstHou s	PopeTalb s
AGenConv	Gamb Skog	PubSvCol
Amstar	Gemini Cap	Rite Aid
Amstar pfA	GenAm Inv	Rohm Haas
Avery Inter	Gen Instru	Sanders
BankTr NY	GenInstr pf	SavOn Drg
BarnettBk n	GlobalMar s	Scottys
Baxt Travnl	Halliburtn	SeaCont
BendixCp pf	HellmnBr s	SeabCst L
Beth Steel	HewlettPk	ServCp Int
BigThree	Humana s	Signode Cp
BlissLau s	Interco Inc	Southeast Bk
Bank Ramo	Joy Mfg	Stone Web
Buttes Gas	Kiddeinc	SuprValu
CanPEnt g	Kidde 1.64pr	Tektronix
CarpTech	Koehrg pfH	Texas Inst
CartHawl pf	LeaswyTrn	Thiokol s
Carter Wall	Leslie Fay	Ti-Carolinas
ChockFON	LevFd Cap	Timeinc
Comptrvsn	Litton Ind	Timeinc pf
ConnGnMtg	Litton pfA	Tokheim
Cooperin s	Loews Corp	Trinity s
Coopin cvpf	Lubrizol	UnivLeaf
CritonCp s	MacyRH s	Wal Mart
Damon Cp	MesaPet s	WallBus F
Data Genl	Mohwk Dat	WeltPar
DigitalEq	Mohw Rub	WnCoNA s
DonLuf Jen	Murphy GC	Wheel Frye
Dravo Corp	Nat Gypsm	WheelF 2pf
Dresser Ind	NatSemi s	Whirlpool
Dreyfus Cp	NewhallLd s	WitterRey
Dun Bradst	NewprkRes	Wyly
ElMemM pf	OKC Corp	Zapata Cp
Esmark	Omark Ind	Zurn Ind

NEW LOWS—3

BlkHilPw n	CalSO 15.25pfa	KeystFdsn

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 11, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Warn Lamb	1,148,600	20⅝	+1
AmerT&T	787,000	53⅝	[illegible]
Sony Corp	772,400	10⅛	[illegible]
MidSouUt	634,000	12⅝	[illegible]
RalstnPur	610,900	12⅝	[illegible]
Citicorp	517,900	23⅛	[illegible]
IntT&T	515,000	31⅛	[illegible]
GIAtlPac	430,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	424,300	66⅛	[illegible]
NatSemi s	391,100	37⅞	[illegible]
Exxon	378,700	70⅝	[illegible]
SearsRoeb	371,500	19⅛	[illegible]
Boeing s	343,600	36⅝	[illegible]
INCOLtd	341,600	25⅛	[illegible]
Texaco Inc	338,500	37⅝	[illegible]

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Close
Volume (in millions)	44.69	[illegible]
Advanced	817	[illegible]
Volume Up (millions)	30.43	[illegible]
Declined	443	[illegible]
Volume Down (millions)	8.93	[illegible]
Unchanged	259	[illegible]
Total issues	1,519	[illegible]
New highs	N.A.	[illegible]
New lows	N.A.	[illegible]

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	954.69	966.89	950.43	964.08	[illegible]
20 Trn	315.62	319.35	313.43	317.05	[illegible]
15 Util	110.15	111.10	109.50	110.26	[illegible]
65 Stk	343.43	347.50	341.57	345.82	[illegible]

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	125.31	122.85	124.78	[illegible]
Industrials	142.29	139.42	141.73	[illegible]
Utilities	51.54	50.76	51.13	[illegible]
Finance	13.26	13.05	13.22	[illegible]
Transp.	19.08	18.75	18.92	[illegible]

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	71.45	70.71	71.45	[illegible]
Industrials	82.95	81.99	82.95	[illegible]
Transp.	62.45	62.11	62.42	[illegible]
Utilities	38.14	37.91	38.14	[illegible]
Finance	67.97	67.51	67.97	[illegible]

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short
August 8	184,237	427,184	[illegible]
August 7	177,758	376,249	[illegible]
August 6	148,879	323,225	[illegible]
August 5	159,431	342,397	[illegible]
August 4	170,987	351,548	[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GulfCang s	177,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
BowValley s	127,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdahl	95,000	28	[illegible]
DorchstrGas	89,500	43⅞	[illegible]
Nat Patent	79,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
HouOilM	78,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
AngloCo Ltd	73,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	65,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syntex Corp	62,400	44⅝	[illegible]
CKPet	60,900	27½	[illegible]

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Close
Volume (in millions)	5.30	[illegible]
Advanced	361	[illegible]
Volume Up (millions)	3.39	[illegible]
Declined	254	[illegible]
Volume Down (millions)	1.16	[illegible]
Unchanged	208	[illegible]
Total issues	843	[illegible]
New highs	42	[illegible]
New lows	3	[illegible]

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
322.41	319.35	322.35	[illegible]

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 11, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	324.00	328.00	N.Q.	329.00
Oct	349.45	348.00	349.00	350.00	349.00	351.80
609 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	997	974	990	992	977	978
Dec	1,038	1,012	1,030	1,031	1,016	1,017
Mar	1,100	1,079	1,074	1,075	1,060	1,061
May	1,100	1,079	1,097	1,098	1,078	1,083
Jly	1,105	1,103	1,112	1,114	1,098	1,103
Sep	1,130	1,130	1,127	1,139	1,121	1,123
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,150	1,168	1,136	1,148
1,558 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,192	1,170	1,180	1,184	1,222	1,225
Nov	1,245	1,211	1,225	1,226	1,263	1,264
Jan	1,280	1,252	1,267	1,269	1,301	1,305
Mar	1,270	1,235	1,250	1,255	1,299	1,304
May	1,275	1,265	1,269	1,272	1,300	1,310
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,280	1,310	1,310	1,340
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,280	1,320	1,310	1,368
3,388 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 11, 1980

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	894.00	894.00	905.50	906.00
3 months	914.00	915.00	924.00	924.50
Cathodes: spot	864.00	867.00	870.00	870.00
3 months	889.00	891.00	897.00	890.00
Tin: spot	7,185.00	7,190.00	7,260.00	7,280.00
3 months	7,115.00	7,120.00	7,153.00	7,169.00
Lead: spot	361.00	362.00	356.00	357.00
3 months	375.00	376.00	369.50	370.50
Zinc: spot	317.50	318.50	319.00	320.00
3 months	330.00	330.50	331.00	331.50
Silver: spot	660.00	661.50	681.00	682.00
3 months	687.00	688.00	707.50	708.50
Aluminium: spot	758.00	761.00	756.00	758.00
3 months	735.00	736.00	738.00	739.00
Nickel: spot	2,800.00	2,810.00	2,810.00	2,815.00
3 months	2,815.00	2,825.00	2,820.00	2,825.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 11, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,310	3,240	3,243	3,244	—28
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,200	3,280	Unch.
Dec	3,360	3,359	3,275	3,279	—26
Mar	3,430	3,430	3,360	3,375	—40
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,300	—	—50
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,250	—	—50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,200	—	—50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,170	—	—50
550 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	930	960	+15
Dec	985	985	976	990	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,050	+18
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,030	1,050	+14
Jly	1,045	1,045	1,040	—	+3
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,050	—	+8
2 lots					

Bondtrade Index

August 11, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	92.031	80.891
Previous	92.069	80.948

European Stock Markets

August 11, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	74.00	73.00
AKZO	23.00	23.30
Albert Heijn	77.50	78.20
Algembank	321.50	319.50
AMEV	88.60	88.20
Amrobank	69.00	69.10
A'Dam Rub	3.75	3.60
Boskalis	98.00	97.00
Bredero	219.50	214.00
Buerhmann T	68.00	67.00
Caland Hldg	25.00	24.30
Elsevier	235.00	234.00
Ennia	139.50	139.80
Fokker	27.30	27.30
Gist Brocades	32.40	32.30
Heineken	61.00	65.20
H.V.A.	41.00	40.50
Hoogovens	16.90	17.00
Naarden	16.20	15.80
K.L.M.	66.00	66.50
Nat. Nedder	117.30	117.70
Nedlloyd	87.40	87.50
Oce Vander G	128.50	128.00
OGEM	8.600	8.70
Pakhoed	44.70	44.80
Philips	19.90	19.80
Robeco	180.50	179.70
Rodamco	105.00	104.90
Rolinco	168.50	168.20
Rorento	115.10	115.30
Royal Dutch	171.80	172.20
RSV	50.00	49.50
Unilever	120.30	120.80
Van Ommer	26.20	25.60
VMF-Stork	40.50	38.90
VNU	86.00	87.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 87.90
Previous : 87.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,585	1,600
Cockerill	230	227
EBES	1,985	1,980
Electrobel	6,200	6,160
GB-Inno-BM	2,370	2,380
GBL (B.lamb)	1,408	1,420
Hoboken	2,630	2,440
Intercom	1,410	1,410
Petrofina	4,830	4,840
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,250
Soc. Generale	1,446	1,440
Sofina	3,460	3,535
Solvay	2,700	2,670
Traction Elec	2,555	2,540
Un. Miniere	736	750
V. Montagne	1,310	1,334

Bourse Index : 143.37
Previous : 144.35

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	91.50	91.50
Allianz Vers.	444.00	438.00
B.A.S.F.	140.40	140.00
Bayer	118.50	118.90
Bayer Hypo	268.50	266.00
Bayer Verein	316.50	318.00
Commerzbnk	175.40	174.50
Cont. Gummi	65.00	65.70
Daimler	263.50	264.50
Degussa	259.00	259.20
Demag	135.00	136.00
D.Babcock	213.00	212.00
Deutsche Bnk	301.40	298.50
Dresdner Bnk	200.50	197.90
Du. Schulte	170.00	170.50
GHH	220.00	220.70
Hapag Lloyd	69.00	70.50
Hochtief	445.00	440.00
Hoechst	118.20	118.70
Hoesch	26.00	25.40
Holzmann	403.50	404.00
Horten	142.50	143.50
Kali u Salz	165.50	166.00
Karstadt	226.50	227.00
Kaufhof	185.50	184.20
K.H.D.	222.00	222.40
Kloeckner	45.00	44.50
Krupp	62.50	60.70
Linde	335.00	335.00
Lufthansa	81.00	81.00
MAN	192.00	194.00
Mannesman	127.50	127.70
Metallgesell.	284.00	277.00
Muench. Ruck	550.00	554.00
Neckermann	99.00	97.00
Preussag	119.20	239.00
RWE.new	189.50	188.50
Schering	219.50	218.00
Siemens	285.10	284.90
Thyssen	65.00	65.50
Varta	173.50	173.00
Veba	151.00	151.00
VEW	112.60	112.50
Volkswagen	171.20	168.50

Sieman Index: 142.33
Previous : 142.60

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.87	0.87
AA Cp	$15.75	15.75
Anglo-Am	0.96	0.98
Babcock-Wil	0.86	0.84
Barclays Bnk	3.96	3.95
BAT Ind.	2.76	2.75
Beecham Gp	7.44	1.43
BICC	1.31	1.32
BOC Int'l	0.77	0.79
Boots	2.21	2.18
Bowater	1.79	1.80
B.P.	3.56	3.56
Burmah	1.98	1.93
Coats Patons	0.52½	0.52½
Charter Gold	2.28	2.22
Cadbury Sc.	0.40	0.60½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.11	5.13
Courtaulds	0.45	0.45
De Beer	39.50	9.80
Distillers	2.12	2.20
Dunlop	0.70	0.70
Free St Ged	64½	66⅛
GEC	4.84	4.78
GKN	2.41	2.44
Glaxo	2.28	2.24
GUS	4.40	4.36
Guinness	0.86	0.87
Hawker-Sidd	2.25	2.24
ICI	3.66	3.66
Imps	0.82	0.80
Lonrho	0.84	0.98
Lucas	2.11	2.12
Marks-Spenc	1.01	1.01
Metal Box	2.88	2.86
Plessey	2.25	2.19
Randfontein	371.00	73.00
Rank Org.	1.74	1.75
Reed	1.98	1.98
Rolls Royce	1.21	1.22
Royal Dutch	39⅛	36⅛
R.T.Z.	4.76	4.76
Shell	4.18	4.10
Thorn (A)	3.36	3.34
Trafalgar H	0.72	0.72
Tube Invest.	2.48	2.50
Ultramar	3.52	3.43
Unltd Biscuits	0.83	0.82
Vickers	1.21	1.22
War Loan 3½	32.00	31.92
W. Deep	$47.25	50.00
W. Driefin	$87.25	89.75
W. Holding	$75.25	77.25
Woolworth	0.55	0.55¼
ZCI	0.34	0.36

F.T. 30 Index : 479.00
Previous : 481.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.10	7.00
Bastogi	589.75	565.00
Centrale	12,220	11,900
ERBA	3,400.00	3,400.00
ErcMarelli	301.50	291.00
Fiat	1,499.50	1,577.00
Finsider	64.00	63.25
Generali	73,250	71,510
IFI	2,888.00	2,795.00
Italcimenti	25,000	24,380
Italgas	940.00	930.00
Italsider	326.00	325.00
LaRinas	236.25	199.00
Montedis	154.75	156.25
Olivetti	2,107.00	2,048.00
Pirelli	2,550.00	2,501.00
Snia Visco	763.00	753.50

BCI Index : 117.46
Previous : 115.80

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	466.00	464.00
Alsthom Atl.	70.00	70.20
BIC	582.00	583.00
Bouygues	649.00	650.00
BSN	1,030.00	1,029.00
Carrefour	1,670.00	1,640.00
Cim Lafarge	286.00	285.00
Club Mediter	395.00	389.50
Cofimeg	153.00	153.00
Cie Bancaire	362.00	360.00
CFP	245.50	244.80
CGE	383.00	382.50
CCF	186.80	187.00
Creusot Loire	78.70	78.80
CSF	455.00	457.00
Dumez	821.00	820.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,215.00	1,225.00
Ferodo	361.00	358.00
Gen Occident	348.00	349.30
Hachette	269.00	272.50
Imetal	88.90	87.00
Legrand	1,540.00	1,530.00
L Oreal	703.00	698.00
Mach Bull	56.85	56.50
Matra	8,870.00	8,960.00
Michelin	836.00	840.00
Moet Henn	528.00	540.00
Moulinex	72.00	73.50
Nord-Est L.	34.50	34.30
Paribas	250.50	250.00
Penarroya	77.50	30.50
Pernod Ric	318.00	317.80
Perrier	205.00	206.60
Peugeot	213.00	209.50
Poclain	218.00	221.90
Printemps	110.10	108.90
PUK	104.50	104.00
Radiotech.	308.00	307.00
Redoute	469.90	470.00
Rh Poulenc	126.10	128.00
Roussel Uclaf	260.00	263.90
Sacilor	19.15	19.10
St Gobain	126.90	126.70
SkisRossignol	789.00	781.80
Suez	291.50	290.00
Telemecan	964.00	962.00
ThomsonBr	232.00	232.50
Usinor	10.50	10.30

AgefI Index : 142.95
Previous : 142.97

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,225	1,220
Buehrle	2,990	2,925
B Boveri	1,715	1,705
Cib Geigy	1,110	1,110
Cr Suisse	2,325	2,310
Elektrowatt	2,560	2,540
Fisher	830	835
Hoff-Roche B	N.A.	6,675
Interfood	5,450	5,425
Jelmoli	1,390	1,380
Landis Gyr	1,470	1,470
Nestle	3,465	3,475
Sandoz	3,780	3,800
Schindler	1,490	1,498
Ste B. Suisse	382	380
Sulzer	2,930	2,920
Swissair	745	738
U.B. Suisse	3,395	3,385
Winterthur	2,595	2,595
Zurich Ins.	13,925	13,900

SBC Index : 337.80
Previous : 336.70

Coke Plant Seen For Queensland

BRISBANE, Australia, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Talks are under way between the Queensland government and a consortium of Australian and overseas companies on the construction of a $1.2-billion coke plant, state Premier John Bjelke-Petersen said.

He said the consortium would be led by Lend Lease Ltd. and the plant would be built at the port of Gladstone, where Comalco is building an aluminum smelter and Alcan of Australia is planning to construct its latest smelter. He said the plant would have an annual coke output of six million tons a year on completion, scheduled for 1989.

In Sydney, a Lend Lease spokesman said the project had been under consideration for two years but consortium interests had not been finalized. He said companies involved in the study phase are Hansen Neuberg of Norway, Voest Alpine of Austria, Charbonnages de France, Monsanto Australia and Allgas Energy Ltd.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E Sls 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —	
15⅝	9⅛	AAR s .40	3.4 7 45 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅞— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	AAV .20	3.5 5 5 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	AIC Ph n.12	2.5 4 12 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	APS .48	6.1 6 127 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅝+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	ATI	19 12 2 1⅞ 1⅞
12⅝	4⅝	AVC	38 10⅝ 10 10
15	4⅝	AZL	10 49 11 10⅝ 11
8⅝	4⅛	AZL pf .48	6.7 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	Acme s .30	2.1 15 6 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Action	113 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
15⅝	8⅝	ActionCp .40	3.1 9 42 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝
15⅝	6⅝	AdmRes n	93 13⅛ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	AdmRus s.12	.5 77 8 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝
44	35⅝	Adobe s .20	.5 26 48 41⅝ 39⅝ 40⅝— ½
2⅝	1⅛	AegisCp	7 183 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
27⅝	16⅝	AeroFlo .60	2.2 4 12 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛+ ⅜
8⅝	2⅝	Aeronca	48 279 7⅝ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
20	14⅝	AffilPub s.64	3.2 8 20 u20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅝
6	3⅝	AfterSix .08t	13 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
17⅛	4⅝	AircExpr n	12 268 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
7	3⅝	AlaskAir .30r	7.3 11 29 4⅝ 4 4⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AlbaW .05e	1.0 3 27 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	Alcolac .20	1.8 9 83 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	AllianT .73t	9.3 6 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	AlmySt .28e	2.8 8 2 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	AlohaAir .10e	1.7 3 38 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
26⅝	10⅝	Alphal s	.25 476 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅝—2⅛
17	9⅝	Altamil .32	2.8 6 7 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Altec	38 31 13-16 ⅝ ¾—1-16
7⅛	5⅝	Altec pf	1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
22	15⅝	Amdhl .40	1.8 958 28 25⅝ 28 +2½
16⅝	7⅝	AmAgro s.20	1.3 16 102 16⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛
13⅝	6⅝	AmBiltr .35e	5.0 9 4 7 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
45⅝	15⅝	AmBrd wt	15 25⅝ 25 25⅝+1
12⅝	7⅝	ABusPd .48	3.9 6 11 12⅛ 12 12⅛
2⅝	1	AmCapCp	8 28 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
3⅝	1⅛	AIsraelI s	2 90 2⅝ 2 2⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	AMzeA .48	3.3 9 70 15⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
19	8⅝	AMzeB .48	3.3 10 15 15⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	AMdBld .32	4.5 26 48 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅛
23⅝	8⅝	AMotln .36	1.6 9 55 20⅝ 20⅛ 22 — ⅛
48⅝	30⅝	AmPetf 2.80	6.3 4 39 44⅝ 43⅝ 44⅛+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	AmPlan Co	4 52 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
13⅝	8⅝	APrecs .40	3.8 6 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	AScIE	58 10⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AmSeal .10t	22 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	AmTec .64	8.3 6 25 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
16½	9⅝	AndrJcb n	15 64 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅜
9	4	Andrea .40	6.7 11 8 6 5⅝ 6
26⅝	14⅝	AngloC .22e	.8 12 733 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅝+1⅛
12	6⅝	Anthony .44b	4.4 4 11 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	ApiDta .04t	51 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	ApldDev	67 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
61⅝	27⅝	AsmtCd s.60	26 22 55⅝ 55½ 55⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	ArgoPt n	77 216 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ⅛
5	2	Armatrn	85 19 3½ 3½ 3½
8⅝	5⅝	ArrowA .20	3.0 5 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Arundel .10e	1.4 22 14 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Asamer g.40	286 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	AskinSvc	10 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
38⅝	10⅝	Astrex	13 37 u30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅝+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Atco Ind	2 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
9⅝	2⅛	AtlsCM .18e	3.7 8 448 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
8⅝	3⅝	AtlasCp wt	20 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
9⅝	5	Audiotr .16	1.9 10 21 8⅝ 8 8⅛— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	AutoTrn	188 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
13⅝	7⅝	AVEMC .50	4.2 9 75 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Avondl 1.20	6.2 7 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
		— B-B-B —	
7	5	BAT .49e	7.3 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	BRT	2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Badger .80	7.8 7 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Baker .10t	47 u 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.0 4 8 8 8 — ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	BanFd 2.90e	12. 13 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅝
3⅝	⅝	Bangor wt	22 3-16 3-16 3-16
19⅝	8⅝	Banistr g	39 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BarcoCa .12	2.4 16 7 5 5 5
13⅝	4⅝	BarnesE	13 28 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	9	Barnwl .20	1.3 8 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛
11⅝	5⅝	BarryRG .16	1.7 36 206 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BarthS	2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
22	5	BaruchF	21 14 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	BnfStA s.34	2.2 6 8 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	BnfStB s.34	6 8 u16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	BergEnf	4 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
20⅝	8⅝	BergnB .22	1.6 11 110 u20⅝ 20 20⅝+ ⅛
33⅝	16	BroB pf1.15	3.5 17 33⅝ 33 33⅛— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	BerazO	7 2 2 2 + ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Berven	8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BethCp	10 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Beverly .24	1.7 14 237 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	BicPen .48	3.1 18 110 15⅝ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Bickfrd .05e	2.1 13 245 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BioV Sup .30	4.1 4 12 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
5⅝	2½	BillyKid n	5 27 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
24⅝	14	BinkMf 1.20	6.0 6 19 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	BioRad B n	9 5 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	BioRad A	8 117 12⅝ 12 12 + ⅛
9	6⅝	Blessng .64	7.7 4 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Blount .72	2.7 4 13 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	BodinAp	99 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
25	13	BoltBer .40	1.6 15 4 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 — ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	BowVal s	1277 23⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Bowmar	109 25 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	Bowne .60b	1.7 8 73 u36 35 35⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Bowne wt	2 u18 18 18 + ⅜
17⅝	7⅝	BradfdN .28	2.2 8 153 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Branch .05t	5 26 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Braniff wt	3 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
25⅝	17⅝	Brascan 1.20	4.8 13 32 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅛
27	18⅝	BraunE	27 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Breeze .75t	7.5 5 13 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BroDart .20	4.2 8 36 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	BrooksP s.48	2.8 8 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
49	31	BrnFA 1.36	3.2 11 5 42⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝— ⅛
49	31	BrnFB 1.36	2.9 13 5 47⅝ 47⅛ 47⅛
4⅝	3	Buildex	3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Burgess	1 7 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
24⅝	12	Burnsip .60	2.8 8 28 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
		— C-C-C —	
31⅝	13⅝	CK Pet .14	.5 29 609 28 26⅝ 27½+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	CDI	4 12 10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛
6⅝	4⅝	CHB Fd .57b	10. 9 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
13	7⅝	CMI Cp .05a	1.3 5 15 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	9⅝	CRS .36	2.1 6 17 17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	CSE 1.40b	6.1 7 2 23 22⅝ 23
3⅝	2⅝	CS Grp .24b	8.7 5 18 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝	2⅝	CagleA	7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
31⅝	12	Calder s .40	2.3 11 47 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
50⅝	31	CalPtC 2	4.3 7 17 46⅝ 46⅛ 46⅝+ ⅛
35⅝	24	Camco .30	.9 12 38 33⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛
14	4⅝	CmpChb g	172 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
17⅝	10⅝	CdMarc g.46	37 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
12⅝	9⅝	CdnOcc g.38	12 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
6⅝	2⅝	CapitlFd .38	5.7 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Caressa	28 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
19⅝	14⅝	CaroEn 1.32b	7.2 8 31 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
46	29⅝	CaroPL pf 5	11. z20 46 45 46 + ⅛
12⅝	2⅝	CarrolDv .05e	.7 13 78 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
18⅝	8⅝	CastlAM .92b	6.3 4 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
22⅝	17⅝	CasFd	7.4 22 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Cavitrn .12e	.7 25 11 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
5⅝	2⅝	CelluCft	5 96 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	CenM pf3.50	11. z140 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
14⅝	5⅝	CentSe .90e	11. 12 8⅝ 8 8
7⅝	1	CtryFa .10e	1.3 5 12 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	17	Cenvill 1.40	3.9 7 63 35⅝ 34⅝ 35⅛+1
7⅝	4⅝	Cetec .12	1.9 8 15 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	ChadMi .60	8.4 5 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
1⅝	1	ChampHo	357 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
19⅝	14⅝	ChmpPd s.72	4.2 7 20 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
35⅝	16⅝	ChrtMd s	14 32 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛+ ⅜
7⅝	5	Chrtwl pf.75	11. 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
12⅝	8	Chmpist	2.5 8 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
19⅝	14⅝	ChiRv 1.60	9.6 21 4 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
21⅝	8⅝	ChiefD g	229 20⅝ 20 20⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Childwld	12 8 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
8	5⅝	ChitmCp .30	4.1 11 22 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
14⅝	9⅝	CircleK s.48	4.8 8 105 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Citation .56	3.8 10 73 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅝
23⅝	19	CitBkNJ 2	8.5 5 10 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	CityGas 1	5.8 7 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
4	1⅝	Clabir .24	2.9 11 74 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Clarmt .58e	3.2 8 u17⅝ 17 17⅝+1
7⅝	4⅝	ClarkC .36e	4.3 5 22 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
13	7⅝	Clarostat	13 8 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
19⅝	13⅝	Claus s .72	5.3 6 14 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Clopay .16	1.9 39 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Cohu .16	2.5 9 141 6⅝ 6 6⅝+ ⅛
17	13⅝	Colemn 1	6.3 9 46 16 15⅝ 16
6⅝	3	ColCml	44 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
53⅝	35⅝	Cominc g4.40	4 187 53⅝ 50⅝ 51 + ⅜
22⅝	15⅝	ComAll .50	2.3 7 84 22⅝ 21⅝ 22 + ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	ComA pf1.60	13. 7 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
30	17⅝	ComMtl .60b	2.1 5 55 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝— ½
52⅝	22⅝	Comdint s	11 261 u51⅝ 48⅝ 51 +1⅝
3⅝	1⅝	ComdrCp	25 2⅝ 2 2⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Compo .20	4.3 33 20 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	CompuD	7 15 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Compinv	7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Conchm .40t	3.2 10 12 12 12 + ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ConcrdF	16 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Condec .33t	1.7 13 216 19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	ConitlyC	16 2 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Conrhm 1.53t	12. 7 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
7⅝	4⅝	Conroy .16	2.8 6 53 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
14⅝	10⅝	CnsOG s	7 146 12⅝ 12⅝ 13
15⅝	9⅝	ConsRef .80	5.5 8 11 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	ContMtl	15 17 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Cookin .20e	2.5 6 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
3⅝	1⅝	CoopJr	25 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	CoreLb s.16	.7 21 96 21⅝ d21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Cornilus .80	4.9 8 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
4⅝	2	CrestFo	5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
29⅝	18	CrestO .20	1.0 22 63 20⅝ 20 20⅝— ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	Crompt 1.80	4.5 3 45 28 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅛
40⅝	26⅝	CrossAT 1.60	4.1 11 51 39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅝+1
10⅝	8	CrowlM .50a	5.6 2 27 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	CwnCP 3.80a	3.5 2 49 23 22⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	CwnCP B n.80a	3.8 2 11 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
28⅝	24	CwnCP pf1.92	6.9 3 28⅝ 27⅝ 28
4⅝	2⅝	CrownC .10t	13 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Crownin .28b	4.0 5 21 7 7 7
26¼	13⅝	CrutcR .36	1.4 26 59 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+ ½
34½	27⅝	CrysOG s	34 172 29½ 28⅞ 29⅛— ⅜
26	13⅝	CubicCp .40	2.1 7 99 19⅝ 19 19⅛— ⅛
25½	16¼	Curtice 1.10	6.2 5 43 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Cypres	2 2 2 + ⅛
15⅝	11½	Cyprus pf1.78	12. 24 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
		— D-D-D —	
5⅝	3⅛	DCL	15 10 3½ 3½ 3½
4½	1½	DWG .29t	9.7 4 389 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
3½	2	DamonC	8 4 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
25⅝	9	Damson	169 16 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	DataAc .72t	4.7 9 121 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅜
28⅝	10⅝	Datapd .36	1.8 24 317 u29⅛ 27⅝ 28⅝+1⅛
44⅝	11⅛	DayMn .75e	2.7 6 208 29⅝ 27⅝ 28 —2
2⅝	1⅛	DeRose	34 2 2 2 + ⅛
3	1⅛	Decoratr .24	9.6 21 3 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	DelLabs .48	3.0 44 23 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
70	20⅝	DelmO s.18	.1 77 159 67½ 67 67 — ⅛
14	8⅝	DelhudP .72	6.1 4 7 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
24½	19⅝	Depositr 1.60	7.6 4 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
3⅝	1⅛	DesgnJw	8 7 3 3 3
17½	12½	DevCp s	3 52 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
19½	4⅝	Dipicon	22 150 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅜
2	1⅛	DisFab	38 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Dixico n.07t	6 4 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
81⅝	23	DomeP g	308 75⅝ 73½ 74½+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	Domtr g 2	65 22⅛ 21⅞ 22⅛+ ⅛
45	17⅝	DorcGs .20	.5 11 895 43⅝ 42⅝ 43⅝+ ⅜
8	5⅝	DptlyB n.30b	3.8 7 10 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Dowey .28	2.9 8 10 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
21⅛	10⅛	DrivHarr	4 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
11⅜	5⅝	DrFair .40	4.0 16 7 10 10 10
1⅝	1 1-16	Dunlop .09	5.1 10 5 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
15⅝	11	Duplx s .60	4.1 5 24 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
15⅝	9	DorTst .40a	2.9 13 24 14 13⅞ 14 — ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Dynicin .08e	.6 19 280 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Dyneer s.56	4.2 6 22 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
		— E-E-E —	
5⅝	3⅛	EAC .36	6.7 6 60 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
19	11⅛	EECO .28	1.7 9 65 16⅜ 16 16½+ ⅛
42½	19⅝	EarthRes 1.50b	4.8 8 48 31⅛ 31 31⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	EstnCo 1.20	7.7 6 8 15⅝ 15½ 15½+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	EazorE .06t	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
2⅝	1	Edmos	3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1½
26	12⅝	EDO s .40	2.4 12 11 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Ehren	15 12⅝ 12 12
5⅝	1⅝	ElAudD	359 u 6 5½ 6 + ½
31	19	Electrog 1	3.3 10 1 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
25⅝	15⅛	ElecAm s1.40	5.7 8 18 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Elsinor	16 204 11⅝ 11⅛ 11½+ ½
8⅝	5⅝	EmpCore n.56	6.7 4 51 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	EngyRs .24	1.6 22 56 15⅝ 15 15⅜— ⅛
18⅜	14⅛	EngUtil 1.68	9.2 2 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	EsqRd .45e	3.0 6 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
7⅝	3⅛	EtzLav .22e	4.8 6 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	EvansAr s.40b	3.2 8 48 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
		— F-F-F —	
17½	14⅝	FPA s .40	2.5 3 12 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜+ ½
14⅛	8	Fabind .40	3.2 3 9 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	FairmC	4 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	FayDrg .30b	2.8 7 16 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	FedMart	6 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
1⅞	11-16	FdMrt wt	125 ¾ ¾—1-16
21⅛	13⅛	FedRt 1.72	8.6 20 8 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
11	4⅝	FedRes	22 121 7½ 7⅛ 7⅜+ ⅛
31⅞	17⅛	Felmnt s	24 212 30⅝ 29⅞ 30½— ⅜
24	16	FlaGen .40b	1.7 10 19 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅛
10	6⅝	FlConn 1a	11. 6 3 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
24⅛	11⅝	FtSLSh .50r	2.7 74 1 18½ 18½ 18½— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Fstmrk	5 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝— ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	FischrP .53t	4.2 32 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
26⅛	17⅝	FitchGE 2.60	11. 6 2 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Flaga	12 13 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
5	3	FlonEnt	11 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
3⅝	2	FloCap	7 48 u 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ½
17⅝	7⅝	FlaRck .24	2.0 5 11 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
38⅛	23⅝	FlowGn s	39 154 35⅝ 34⅛ 35 —1
15	9⅝	Flowers .54	3.7 8 9 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
29	19	FlukeJ	15 28 27⅛ 26⅝ 26½— ⅛
7	3⅝	Foodrm	5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
13⅞	7⅝	FooteM .40e	4.2 17 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
48	28	Foote pf2.20	6.6 3 33½ 32⅞ 33½+1½
19⅝	11⅝	ForestC .10	.6 13 3 16⅛ 16 16⅛
25⅝	8⅝	ForestLab	18 51 24 22⅝ 23⅝+ ⅜
18⅛	10⅝	Francsa g.32e	2.0 170 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅜
25	9⅝	FrankRt .22e	.9 32 7 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Franks .48	3.0 7 235 u12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Friedm .24b	3.6 4 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
7	3	FriendFr	1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
10	4⅝	Friona .40	5.4 4 23 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
7⅝	4⅝	Frischs .30b	4.9 5 11 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	FrontA .20b	1.3 7 56 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
10⅛	2⅝	FrontA wt	137 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
		— G-G-G —	
4⅝	1⅝	GIExpl	9 4 3⅝ 3½ 3½
4½	1⅛	GIT	1 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
6	1⅛	GRI	12 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	GTI .06e	1.6 6 11 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Galaxy	5 12 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Garan .80	6.7 5 36 12⅝ 12 12
38⅛	21⅝	GatLiet .40b	1.2 13 67 33⅛ 32⅞ 33½+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Gaylrd .05e	2.1 7 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
20⅛	11⅛	GelmSc s	23 184 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+2⅛
7⅝	3⅝	GnEmp .40	6.8 6 13 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
7⅝	2	GenExp	67 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
5⅝	2	GnHous	8 21 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Genisco	11 36 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛
7⅝	3⅛	GenvDr .05a	.7 8 27 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
44⅝	21	Gerber s	23 160 43 40⅝ 42⅝— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	GiantF 1.10	6.7 5 21 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
24⅝	9⅝	GntYel g.80e	4 375 21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝—1⅛
47	9⅝	Glasrock .10b	.2 34 157 41 39 40⅛+1⅛
24⅝	10	GlsRck wt	3 16⅛ d16⅛ 16½
27	22⅝	Glatflt 1.60	6.2 5 62 26 25⅝ 26 + ⅜
36⅝	22	Glnmr .08b	2.4 9 5 u36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Glasser .48	4.9 6 4 10 9⅝ 9⅞
33⅝	12⅛	GldNugt	49 160 30⅛ 29⅛ 29⅝— ⅛
18	8⅛	GoldWtl .64	3.7 10 33 17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Goldfield	155 2 1⅝ 1⅞
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich wt	17 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	GormR 1.32	5.4 8 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GouldT 1.34e	9.7 4 3 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
17⅝	6½	GrahMl .20	1.9 6 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
14	6⅝	GrandAu .40	4.6 4 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
11⅛	6⅝	GrndCtl .25	2.8 13 4 9 8⅞ 9
15⅝	6⅝	GranerA	144 13 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	GtAmInd	8 42 u12⅝ 12 12⅝+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	GtBasinP	447 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
51⅝	29⅝	GtLkCh .36	.8 17 45 47⅝ 47⅛ 47⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Greenmn	11 18 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
12	8⅝	GREIT .40	3.4 3 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
29	19	GrossT 1.44	5.2 8 17 28 27⅝ 27⅝
7⅝	5⅝	GuarBk n.05r	.7 8 7 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Gulfrd s.60	2.5 4 257 23⅞ 22⅞ 23⅛+1
32⅛	22⅝	GlfCn g s.44	1773 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ½
15⅝	7⅝	Gulfstrm .08	.5 108 15⅝ 15 15
		— H-H-H —	
6	3⅝	Hampton .45t	13. 3 93 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
14½	10½	Hamfrd .88	6.1 6 12 u14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	HanSqRt	1 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
35⅝	23⅝	HarInd s.80	2.4 14 7 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Harvey	4 110 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Hasbro	3 58 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Hasting .60	5.8 7 6 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	HawalA	36 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
15⅝	5	HlthCh s	51 223 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	HelthM .35	4.7 4 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HelnWr .40b	4.6 6 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
10⅜	4⅝	Helnick .10	1.1 13 169 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	HelltaMtg	17 2 1⅛ 1⅛
14	6	HlGInc .12r	.9 9 49 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	HillrAv	14 38 7⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅝	Hlalmic .20	1.2 15 12 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Hofman .20	6.7 2 3 3 3
16⅝	7⅝	HollyCp	10 46 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Hormel s.84	5.2 5 9 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
21⅝	14	HornH s	19 23 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅝+ ⅛
28	18⅝	Hotel 2.40	8.6 11 27 28 27⅝ 28 + ⅜
9⅝	6⅝	HousRn s.60	6.7 5 114 u 9⅛ 8⅝ 9 + ⅝
4	2⅝	HouseVl	7 18 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛+ ⅛
35⅝	16⅛	HouOM .80	2.6 15 780 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	HouO pf1.69	6.3 109 27 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
25½	15	Howel s.40	2.2 3 90 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛+1⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Howell .10e	2.9 6 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
27⅝	10⅝	HowelPt n	90 214 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅛
35	24⅝	HubelIA 1.92	5.6 7 2 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	HubelIB 1.92	5.5 7 12 35 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	16⅝	HuckMf .40	1.0 15 29 u40 39⅝ 40 + ½
33⅝	21⅝	HudBO g s.57	1.8 17 283 32 31⅛ 31⅛— ½
13⅝	5⅝	HuntH .20	1.6 12 300 12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅝
17⅝	10½	HuskyO s	508 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝— ⅛
		— I-I-I —	
9⅝	4⅝	ICH .20	2.7 5 8 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
20	11	ICM 1.25e	6.5 15 4 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind .20	2.7 5 101 7⅝ 7½ 7½
13⅝	8½	IRT Pr 1.10	8.6 9 8 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅜+ ⅛
1	9-16	ITI	2 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
9⅝	6⅝	ImpCh .48a	5.6 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	ImpGp .15e	7.5 6 20 2 2 2
4⅝	2⅝	ImpInd	3 20 4⅛ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
50½	29⅝	ImpOil g1.40	8 412 37 36⅛ 37 + ½
2⅝	⅝	InflightSv	68 1⅝ 1½ 1½
33⅝	18⅝	Instron .40	1.6 6 22 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
1½	⅝	InstrSys	11 248 15-16 13-16 ⅞—1-16
14½	7⅝	InsSy pf1.25t	2.8 11 9 9 9
17⅝	7⅝	IntegRes	9 188 14½ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ½
22⅝	9	InlClvGs g.32	235 15⅝ 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
18½	8⅝	Intrmk s.20	1.2 5 6 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	IntBnknt	11 223 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
14⅝	5⅝	IntCtris	12 105 u14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	IntProt .30	5.2 5 19 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
1⅛	13-16	InlStrtch	16 26 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅝	1⅛	InvestFla	62 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	Ionics	11 22 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛+ ⅜
19⅝	9	IroqBrd .40	3.1 22 4 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
		— J-J-J —	
5⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	7.8 6 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
22½	10⅝	Jacobs .50	2.3 11 74 21½ 21 21½+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Jensen	6 28 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Jetero .10e	1.2 18 54 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
5⅝	3⅛	JohnPd .18t	9 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
21¼	7½	JuniperP	15 221 16 14⅞ 16 +1⅛
18½	10⅝	Jupiter	7 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
		— K-K-K —	
11⅝	5	KTelin .40	4.0 26 21 10 9⅞ 10
9⅝	5⅛	Kalistod n	17 114 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
44	30½	KnGs pf4.50	12. z100 36½ 36½ 36½+ ½
24⅛	11⅛	KayCp .75b	3.7 14 2 20¼ 20 20¼+ ⅛
28⅛	12⅝	KenaiCp	17 34 26⅞ 26 26 — ⅜
14⅝	10	Kenwin .80a	7.0 6 6 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Ketchm .17t	3.7 15 11 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Key Co .30	4.2 5 10 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
25	8⅝	Key Ph .03b	.1 76 229 24⅞ 24 24⅝+ ⅛
4¼	2	KinArk	11 73 3 3 3
32⅝	15⅝	KingRad .40	2.0 7 9 20½ 20¼ 20½+ ⅛
140	26⅝	KirbyEx	22 9 139⅝ 137⅞ 139 + ⅜
11⅞	7¼	Kleinerts	30 11⅝ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Knogo	19 61 29⅞ 29½ 29⅝— ⅛
5⅝	3	KuhnStr	13 20 4 3⅞ 4
		— L-L-L —	
4⅞	2⅝	LSB .19t	4.3 8 5 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅜— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.2 13 37 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	3.3 10 15 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	LaPnt	10 5 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
10⅝	2⅝	LakeSh g	197 10⅝ 8⅞ 9 —1⅜
19	7⅝	Landmk	149 38 14⅞ 14⅜ 14⅞+ ½
18⅝	10⅝	LazKap .40	2.8 5 9 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅜— ⅛
28	14⅝	LeaRnl s.60	2.2 11 9 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅜
5	2⅛	LeePh	40 88 4⅝ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅜
5⅛	1⅝	LeisureT	52 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
7½	4⅛	LibtyFb	5 31 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
12	7⅜	Lightolr .30	2.9 5 11 10½ 10¼ 10⅜— ⅛
13⅛	6⅜	LincAm	21 49 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	LloydsE	60 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Lodge .12e	2.0 12 397 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ½
31	18⅝	Lohmn 1.20	4.6 10 9 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
55⅞	22⅝	LoewT wt	134 u57⅞ 55 57⅛+2⅝
25½	11⅝	Logicon .10e	.4 12 52 u26 25 26 + ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	LoGen s.56	5.0 8 8 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅛	LundyEl	4 22 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Lydall .70	9.0 12 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
8	3⅝	LynchCp	6 135 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Lynnwear	9 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
		— M-M-M —	
15⅝	6⅝	MCO Hldg	5 328 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	MCO Res	75 9⅛ 9 9
7	3⅝	MPO	18 1 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
11	3½	MacAnFor	13 9 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Macrod	50 83 3⅝ 3 3 — ⅛
19⅛	14	MePS 1.92	11. 6 2 17⅛ 17¼ 17¼+ ⅛
18½	10⅝	MonrC s.50	3.0 13 38 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞
4 5-16	1	Marindq	7 97 1⅛ 1 9-16+3-16
21⅞	16½	Marm pf2.25	11. 12 20⅛ 20½ 20½
3⅝	2	MrshF	1 3 2½ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
24	6⅝	Marshln .66t	2.9 14 116 23⅞ 21¾ 23 + ⅜
13	6⅝	MartPr .20t	13 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
11¼	4½	Masind	51 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅜
35⅝	17	MtlRsh .12	.3 23 58 35⅛ 34½ 35⅛+ ⅛
21½	15⅝	Matrix s	23 74 20⅞ 19½ 19⅝
5⅝	3⅛	MaulTec .14	3.3 6 40 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
⅝	⅛	McCro wt	2 ¼ ¼ ¼
17⅜	5⅛	McDow n.13t	1.2 12 107 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon	5 5 5 4⅞ 5
26½	12⅝	Means 1.32	6.9 6 25 19⅝ 19 19⅛+ ⅜
11⅜	7⅛	Medalst .56	6.0 5 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
30⅝	20⅝	MediaG .84	2.7 8 12 u30⅞ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Meenan s.24	1.6 6 43 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Megaint .28	5.2 19 44 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	MEMCo 1.04	8.9 6 6 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝
11⅝	6	MercSL .50b	4.8 6 43 10½ 10½ 10½
11⅛	7⅝	MelPro s.20	1.9 11 13 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Metex .40	4.0 13 10 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
38⅛	19⅝	Metpth .32	.9 29 50 35⅞ 35⅛ 35⅜+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Metrocar	30 20 8 7⅞ 8
4	1⅝	MichGen	402 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
25⅝	8⅝	MchSug .60a	2.4 5 161 25⅛ 25 25⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Micklbry .16	2.4 3 12 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	MidldCo .30	2.4 6 1 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅛
17⅞	7⅛	MidlGis .40b	4.0 17 25 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	MissnIT	2 19 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
39	22	MichlE s.20	.5 19 371 u39½ 38⅝ 39⅛+1⅛
22⅝	13⅝	MiteCp .60	3.2 6 15 19⅛ 19 19 — ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	MonMg .44	8.4 5 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	MoogB n.24	1.7 10 44 u14⅞ 13⅞ 14½+ ½
14½	10	Moog A n.24	1.7 10 113 14½ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	MtgGth 1.03e	7.6 11 15 u13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ½
6½	2⅝	MortnSh .08t	12 17 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
11½	9	MovStr .60	5.8 6 3 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅜+ ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Movielab .52t	7.1 6 19 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
		— N-N-N —	
21⅞	12⅝	NFC .20	1.0 20 63 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ⅛
28⅝	7¼	Nardo .28	1.0 18 107 27⅝ 26⅜ 27½+ ⅜
17½	10⅝	NCnvSt .68	4.0 8 6 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
14⅝	8	NatEdu 1.05t	7.9 7 74 14 13 13¼— ½
21⅛	15½	NIGasO n	6 1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
27⅜	15⅛	NtHltE	10 32 27 26⅝ 27 + ⅜
10¼	2	NKinney	68 3⅛ 3 3⅛
11⅛	5⅛	NtPatent	796 8⅞ 7⅞ 8⅜+ ⅜
11	3⅝	NtSilvr	19 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	NtSpinn .30	4.1 5 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
14⅞	5⅝	NelsLB .62t	7.9 53 65 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	NestLM .15e	4.8 13 4 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
38⅛	17⅝	NHamp 1.28	4.0 7 33 29⅞ 28⅞ 29⅞+2
3⅝	1⅛	Nidrla .06e	3.7 12 73 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
38⅛	13⅝	NMxAr .28	1.1 25 14 26⅛ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
11½	7½	NPinRt .96	8.5 12 7 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
8⅝	5½	NProc .60	9.2 8 53 6⅝ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
30⅝	18	NYTim 1	3.4 9 122 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝— ⅜
13⅞	7⅝	NewbE .50	4.3 12 48 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝— ⅛
18⅜	10⅝	Newcor .66	3.6 6 2 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
15¼	2⅛	Nexus	15 68 12½ 12 12
28¾	17	NiagFSv .94	4.2 5 29 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Nichols .03r	.7 4 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	NoelInd	6 15 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Nolex	28 32 3 3 3
16	9⅝	Nort pf 1.50	9.4 4 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Nortek .08	1.7 7 15 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝+ ⅛
30½	15⅝	NoARoy .28	1.1 10 5 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅝	NoCdO g	35 38 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
44½	29	NIPS pf4.25	11. z2200 38½ 38 38½
16½	7½	NuclDta	10 233 16⅛ 15½ 16⅛+ ⅜
46	21½	Numac g.20	75 29⅝ 29 29⅝+1⅛
		— O-O-O —	
12⅝	4⅝	OEA .20e	2.1 13 10 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Oakwd .12b	.7 6 x51 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅝+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅛	OhArt .24	3.8 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
12⅝	8	OhSealy .72	7.8 6 10 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Olla Ind .40e	4.1 5 13 u 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞+ ½
25⅝	8⅝	OrioleH 1a	4.2 5 83 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝+1
5⅝	2⅛	Ormand	10 6 4 3⅞ 3⅞
8	4⅝	Orrox n	9 258 6½ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	OverSec	5 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	OxfordFt	2 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	OzarkA	260 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
		— P-Q —	
1⅛	½	PNBMt wt	5 11-16 11-16 11-16
14⅞	10⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	12. 18 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	12. 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
13⅝	8⅝	PGEpfD 1.25	12. 24 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
13⅛	8⅝	PGEpfE 1.25	13. 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
27	17	PGEpfW 2.57	12. 11 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
26	15½	PGEpfV 2.32	12. 15 19⅝ 19 19 — ⅜
25⅝	17⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12. 17 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
27½	17½	PGEpfS 2.62	12. 6 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
12⅝	7	PGEpfH 1.12	12. 2 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜
25⅝	15½	PGEpfR 2.37	12. 3 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
22¼	13⅝	PGEpfP 2.05	12. 11 17½ 16⅞ 17½
21⅛	13⅝	PGEpfO 2	13. 37 17 16 16 — ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	PGEpfM 1.96	12. 4 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	12. 13 18 18 18
21⅝	13⅝	PGEpfK 2.04	12. 15 17 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	PGEpfI 1.09	12. 1 9 9 9 — ⅛
46½	31	PacLt pf4.50	12. z10 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅛
29	18⅝	PacTrst 1.20	5.0 11 10 24 24 24
24⅝	12	PageP g n	97 23½ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
45	26	PallCp s.44	1.0 22 59 44⅝ 43⅝ 44½+ ½
5	1⅝	PalomrF	4 19 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4½	2⅝	Panfast .30	8.0 94 23 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
39⅞	18⅝	Paradyn s	32 85 38 37 38 + ⅜
19	11⅝	ParkCh .60a	4.2 5 8 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
14⅞	5	ParkEl	8 59 10⅝ 9⅞ 10½+ ⅝
44⅛	22	Parsons s 1	2.2 14 61 u45⅝ 43⅝ 45⅛+1⅛
17	9	Patagon .50t	3.0 8 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
6⅛	3⅝	PatPtl wt	97 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
35	14⅝	PenEM .80a	2.4 11 31 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
16	11⅝	PenTr 1.20	7.9 5 9 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PECo .45t	14.65 392 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
7⅞	4⅝	PenobS .28	3.9 5 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Penril n .15	1.3 9 114 11⅝ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Pentron	2 81 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
35⅝	26	PepBoys 1.08b	3.1 6 5 34⅝ 34⅜ 34⅝+ ⅛
36⅛	12½	PepCom .80	2.2 12 15 u36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅛+ ⅛
21⅛	11⅝	Perini .48	2.3 9 9 17½ 17½ 17½
11½	9⅝	PerryDr n.28	2.6 7 13 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅝	PetLew g2.16t	9.1 12 158 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅜
14⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	13. 15 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
8⅝	5⅜	PhilLD .52r	9.0 3 10 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
3⅛	2	Phoenix	15 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
17½	7⅛	PicNPay .32	2.9 7 27 11⅛ 11 11 + ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PlonrSvs	8 314 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PlonTx .20t	3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
6¼	4½	PitWVa .56a	9.3 7 10 6 6 6
62½	38⅝	PitDM 1.60	2.7 7 15 60⅛ 60 60¼+ ⅛
38½	27	Pittway 1.65	5.0 6 12 33½ 33¼ 33⅛— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Pizzain	8 46 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅛	PlacrDv g s.60	3.0 33 u20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	PlantInd	21 67 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PlyGm .40	4.4 6 6 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
3⅝	2	PlymR A	50 10 2½ 2⅝ 2½+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Poloron	17 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
26	13⅝	PostCo .30	1.9 9 8 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	PrairleO g	12 23½ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
22	11⅝	PrattLmb 1.18	5.8 9 23 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd .30	5.2 7 13 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
26⅝	16½	PrenHa 1.48	4.4 9 x169 22⅝ 22¼ 23 + ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	PresRtB .20	6.7 4 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
24½	13⅝	ProCT 1.52e	6.4 16 5 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3	PrudBld .24	6.2 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
44	28⅝	PSCol pf4.25	12. z100 35 35 35 —1⅛
23⅝	15½	PgSP pfC2.34	12. 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
25	17⅝	PgSP pfD2.34	12. 2 19⅝ 19½ 19½— ⅛
23	9	PulteH .32	1.5 5 40 22 21⅛ 22 + ⅜
11¼	4⅝	PuntaG	6 26 9 9 9
13⅝	8	Punta pf1.10	9.0 5 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
14¼	6	Quatinn n.50	3.5 7 4 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+ ⅛
		— R-R-R —	
9	3½	REDM	9 23 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
6	2⅝	RET	22 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
46½	37⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.5 3 46½ 46 46
24⅛	12⅝	RHMed .20a	.8 9 34 24⅛ 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
3½	1½	RPS	60 3 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RSC .10	1.9 15 103 5⅜ 4⅞ 5¼
9½	5	Rogan .12	1.2 8 229 u 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞+ ⅜
28⅞	15	Ranch s .25	.9 17 297 27⅞ 25½ 27½+2⅛
48⅛	15⅝	RangrO s	291 35⅞ 34⅝ 35⅛+ ⅜
43	21½	Ransbrg s 1	2.3 10 69 u43⅛ 42⅝ 43⅛+ ¼
5⅛	2⅝	RapAm wt	62 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
8¼	2⅝	RathP	5 16 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
9⅛	8⅝	Raven n.40b	4.5 6 1 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
35⅝	16½	Ravind .52	1.5 7 2 34 33⅞ 34 + ½
4⅞	2	Reading	11 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
39⅞	17	REInv 2.20	7.5 13 1 29½ 29½ 29½— ¼
12⅞	5⅝	RlincT .95e	12. 2 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
2	13-16	Redlaw	4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
8	4	ReigTr .32	4.7 4 18 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	RegalB s.64	4.7 8 7 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
9⅝	4⅝	RepGyp .24	4.0 4 3 6 6 6
91⅞	35½	RepNY 2.52	3.2 5 6 80 80 80
31⅝	25	ResNY wt	106 27 26⅞ 26⅞+ ⅛
24¼	15	RNY pf 2.12	10. 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼+ ⅛
21	12	ReshCot .32	1.5 14 x414 u21⅛ 19¾ 20¾+1⅛
48½	20⅝	Resrt A	5 511 32⅞ 32 32⅛— ½
22⅝	7½	Resrt wt	153 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅛
70⅝	29	Resrt B	6 z800 37 36½ 37
4⅝	2	RestAssc	6 21 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
11⅛	5⅝	RexNore	15 63 7⅞ 7¼ 7⅜+ ½
6¼	3¼	RibletP .12	2.5 5 28 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	23⅝	RichTC n.60e	2.5 11 60 24⅛ 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
28½	25⅝	RichTC pf n2.50	9.0 23 27⅝ 27½ 27⅝+ ¼
32⅞	21⅝	RioAlg g1.50	12 30 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
12⅞	3⅝	Robnich	17 7 6⅞ 7
10⅛	4⅞	Roblin .12	2.0 41 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
20½	11½	Rockway 1b	6.6 7 17 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
28⅛	17	Rogers .12	.5 18 191 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+ ⅛
3½	2¼	RoncoT	21 3⅛ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
8⅝	4¼	Rosmor	111 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
3	1½	RoyPalm	246 u 3⅛ 2⅝ 3⅛+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Rusco	252 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
18⅜	10	Russell .68	3.9 7 29 17½ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
		— S-S-S —	
7⅝	3½	SFM .24	3.4 7 3 7 7 7 + ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	SGL .30b	2.5 6 7 11⅞ 11½ 11⅞+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	SMD	4 32 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
9⅝	4½	SSP	4 22 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
25⅞	20	Sage s	26 33 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅝+ ⅜
18⅞	12⅞	Salem .40a	2.4 10 2 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞
7⅞	2	SCarlo .07r	1.3 x10 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
9⅞	5¾	SDgo pf .88	12. 2 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
93¾	64	SDgo pf9.84	13. z50 74 74 74 + ½
24	15	SDgo pf2.47	13. 5 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
26	16⅝	SDgo pf2.68	13. 18 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
29	19⅝	SFrRE 1.76	6.1 17 9 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ¼
5	11-16	SFRE wt	25 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Sandgte .50	8.0 8 6 6⅛ 6¼ 6¼
7	3	Sargent	88 59 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
9⅝	7	SaundrL s.30	3.0 6 15 u10 9⅞ 10 + ⅜
30	16½	Schnuit 1a	3.3 5 22 30 29½ 29⅞+ ⅛
17½	5⅞	Schiller .10e	.8 8 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
3⅞	2¼	Schradr	7 19 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Schwab .30	3.6 7 5 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜
4¼	2⅝	SciMat .10	2.9 9 37 3⅝ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
95	42⅝	Scope .65	.8 11 z250 84 82½ 82½— ½
96½	33	ScurryR g	17 111 93 92½ 92½— ⅛
14⅞	11½	Sealect s	8 62 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
1½	⅜	Seaport	3 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
7	4½	Searsind	5 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
5	2⅝	SecCap	17 33 4⅛ 4 4
23⅝	10⅛	SeisDel s	16 89 22 21⅛ 22 + ⅜
9⅝	5	Selas .40	4.8 7 21 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅜+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	SeligAsc	15 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
13	5⅝	Semtch .34b	2.9 21 65 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	Srvisco .44	5.8 5 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	SetonCo .50b	5.8 7 8 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	ShaerS .60e	8.7 5 6 7 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Sharon .36	5.1 12 16 7⅛ 7 7⅛— ⅛
6	4⅝	Shawin .30	6.0 5 8 5⅛ 5 5
4⅛	2⅜	SheltrR	6 82 3⅝ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Shopwell .10e	2.0 7 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
24¼	14½	Shawbt 1	4.8 8 12 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝— ¼
20⅝	14½	Sierrcn s.30	1.5 13 44 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ½
12	6⅝	Sifco .32	3.5 10 9 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛
9⅝	5½	Sikes A .40a	4.0 4 48 u10 9⅝ 10 + ½
7⅝	4	Silvrcst	14 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝
8⅝	3	Solitron	14 102 6⅞ 6½ 6⅝+ ¼
17⅝	10	SorgPap .59r	5.2 2 9 11¼ 11 11¼+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Soundsn .20	3.1 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	SCEd pf1.06	11. 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
12⅝	8	SCEd pf1.19	12. 6 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
16⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.45	12. 10 12¼ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
20⅞	15⅝	SCEd pf1.30	6.8 2 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
25½	15⅝	SCEd pf2.30	12. 15 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
23⅛	15⅝	SCEd pf2.21	12. 10 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
85⅝	51	SCEd pf7.58	11. 65 66 65⅝ 66 +1½
14	6½	Spector .43e	5.3271 6 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	Spectro .19t	2.0 711 u 9⅝ 9⅜ 9½
5⅝	2½	SpedOP .20r	5.3 9 5 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞
7⅝	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.1 9 x92 6½ 6⅛ 6½
27¼	18⅝	StdAlln 1	5.0 5 2 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	StCossa 1.60	4.9 9 9 32⅞ 32⅜ 32⅞+1
30	11⅞	StdMetl	199 u30⅞ 29⅝ 29⅞— ⅛
22¼	10¼	StProd .60	4.4 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
33	21⅝	StdShr 2.141	6.5 7 19 33 32⅝ 32⅝
16⅝	4⅞	Stange .20	2.0 14 147 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	StanAv .80	5.2 8 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Stanwd	5 138 u 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	StarSup .80	6.5 4 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
1⅝	1⅛	Stardust	2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	StarrHo	6 5 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
12⅞	6½	Steelmt .28b	3.0 3 40 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
23½	14⅝	SteenCh .92	4.9 9 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	SterlBcp wt	50 1 1 1
2⅝	1	SterlEl	12 15 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
3½	1⅝	Stevknit	2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
28⅞	15⅝	StrutW .38b	1.5 27 28 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
21½	14⅝	SumitEn n.20	1.1 17 22 18 17½ 18 + ⅛
23⅝	22⅝	SumitE pf1.80	7.9 8 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞
4⅝	3⅛	SunCity .25	6.5 11 3 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Sunair .70e	5.2 8 46 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
96¼	26⅛	Sondnc .04e	.1 178 59⅝ 57⅜ 57⅜— ½
17¼	10⅛	SupFdS .40b	2.8 7 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Supind .06t	70 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
11½	6½	SupSurg .36	3.5 6 38 10⅛ 10 10¼+ ⅜
46¼	34⅝	Supron s	32 168 41⅝ 41 41⅝+ ⅝
6	2½	Susquah	27 16 3⅛ 3½ 3½— ⅛
10	6⅝	Susqh pf 1	12. 4 8 8 8
10⅞	5⅜	Syntay .32b	3.6 8 3 9 8⅞ 9
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	2.9 11 x424 44⅝ 43⅞ 44⅛+1⅛
30	18⅝	Sysco .52	1.7 10 36 30 29⅝ 30 + ⅛
26⅛	10⅝	SystEng	17 198 25⅝ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅜
9½	3⅞	SysPln .24	2.9 6 43 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
		— T-T-T —	
3⅝	1⅛	TFI	6 82 3 2⅞ 3 — ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	TIE s	43 345 13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	TabPd .20	1.0 6 28 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅛
19⅞	10	TandB .40	2.1 9 46 19⅝ 19 19⅝
9	3⅝	Tannet .28b	4.3 7 114 6⅝ 6¼ 6½+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Tasty 1.20b	9.1 19 2 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	TechSym	13 160 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝
12⅞	6	TechOp	10 86 u13⅞ 12⅞ 13⅝+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	TechTp	54 44 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
9½	4⅞	Tectrol .28	3.4 8 25 8⅞ 8⅛ 8⅛
84⅛	42⅝	TejonR	56 2 77½ 77⅛ 77¼— ⅜
35⅝	18⅝	Telflex .50	1.4 13 71 35⅞ 34⅞ 35⅝+ ½
17⅜	7⅞	Telscl	32 52 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	Tenney s	12 8 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Tensor	27 60 u 4⅞ 3⅞ 4⅜+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	TerraC .10e	1.0 9 108 10⅜ 9⅞ 10¼+ ½
10⅞	6⅝	TetraT	30 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
109	105⅝	TexscoCda g 2.32	x14 105⅝ 105⅛ 105¼— ⅛
		TexCda wi g	4 26⅝ 26½ 26½
12⅝	6⅝	TexasAir .16	1.4 2 133 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
15	12⅝	TexAEng n.86e	.5 17 479 12½ d11⅝ 12 — ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	Textron wt	2 17 17 17 — ⅛
2⅝	⅝	ThorCp	70 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Thorofar .08e	2.4 6 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.8 4 x5 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛
31	19⅝	Thriftm 1.40	4.8 3 3 29⅞ 28⅞ 29⅛
9½	3⅝	Tidwell	13 84 9 8½ 9 + ⅛
40⅞	28½	TolEd pf4.25	13. Y200 34 34 34 — ⅛
95¼	65	TolEdpf 10	13. y70 79 79 79 — ½
7	2¼	ToppsG	3 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	TorinCp 1	6.3 5 12 16 15⅝ 16
31⅞	16¼	TollPel g.48	10 89 24⅛ 23⅝ 24
21⅛	10⅞	TolPel wt	60 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	TownCtry	9 6 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
24⅝	12⅞	Towner s.67e	2.6 299 u26⅛ 24⅞ 26 +1⅛
7⅝	2½	Trafigr .12	3.2 14 39 3⅝ 3½ 3¾
8½	4¾	TrnsLux .10e	1.3 8 90 8⅛ 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
17⅞	8¼	TranOil .05e	.4 32 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅜+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	TrnsTec n.28	3.0 10 135 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Tredwy .28	4.7 7 23 6⅛ 6 6
15¼	6¼	TriaCp .28	2.1 47 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ⅜
28	8½	TritOil n	40 232 24 23½ 23⅞+ ⅜
10⅞	5⅝	TuboMx s	8 194 8⅞ 8⅜ 8½+ ⅛
37½	25	TurnrC 2.20	6.4 6 13 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅝— ½
6¼	3½	TwinFr .20	4.7142 29 4¼ 4 4¼+ ⅜
		— U-U-U —	
15⅝	8½	U&I	52 1 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ¼
7¼	3½	UNA .28	5.6 3 31 5¼ 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
15	5¾	URS .40	3.0 11 37 13¾ 13 13¼+ ⅛
7⅞	4	Unimax	6 7 6⅞ 6¼ 6⅞
23⅝	13	UAirPd .68	3.6 14 16 19 18⅞ 18⅞
6	4	UnAsbst	104 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
15⅞	10	UnCosF .72b	5.9 6 10 12¼ 12 12¼+ ⅛
2½	1½	UnFoods .20e	10. 10 82 2⅛ 2 2
7⅞	4	UNatCp	14 13 7½ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
13¼	7⅞	UnRilin 1.03e	8.1 13 40 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	URepIn .25e	3.4 49 x1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	USAir wt	18 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
47	27	USAir pf 3	6.5 6 46 46 46
28⅞	10	USFiltr .36	1.8 9 245 20½ 19⅞ 20½+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	USRelum	15 7 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
11⅝	5	UnityB	8 3 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	UnivCla .05	.6 5 17 8¼ 8 8¼+ ⅛
34	13⅝	UnivRs .36	1.2 17 231 31⅞ 30⅞ 31⅛+ ⅜
18¼	7⅜	UnivRu .72	7.8 7 12 9½ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
		— V-V-V —	
9⅞	3⅝	Valle's	47 9 7¼ 7 7 — ⅛
18½	11½	VallyRs n1.24	8.5 6 5 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ⅛
13¾	7⅝	Velmac .20f	3 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ¼
5⅞	2⅝	ValueL .07e	1.5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
23⅝	13¼	VermtA .32b	1.8 7 14 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅜+ ⅜
13	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	.8 9 241 13 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅜
7¼	4	Vertiple .10b	2.1 4 12 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
2½	1⅛	Viatech	9 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
15⅝	7½	Vicon n	11 62 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ¼
4	1⅝	VintageE	15 6 3 3 3
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	3.5 13 108 u15½ 14⅞ 15 +1
7⅞	4¼	VisualG .20	2.6 12 76 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅝+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	VolMer .12e	2.4 7 4 5 5 5
13	7½	Voplex .52	4.8 13 14 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	VulcCp .24	3.3 4 13 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
		— W-W-W —	
5⅝	2	WTC	49 4⅞ 4½ 4½— ⅛
11	6⅝	Wackht .40b	3.9 9 15 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜— ¼
3⅝	1⅛	WadelEq	3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
37⅜	14½	Walnoco s.12	.4 37 240 29 27 29 +1⅜
33⅝	13⅞	Waltar n .28	.9 12 45 32½ 32 32½+ ⅜
25	18⅜	Walco .80b	3.9 6 4 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅝+ ¼
8	4	WallcS .28	3.7 5 26 7⅝ 7⅜ 7½— ⅛
53⅝	19½	Wang B .20	.4 26 650 53¼ 52 52½+ ¼
52⅝	18⅞	Wang C s.10	.2 26 134 51⅝ 50⅞ 51¼+ ¼
13¼	8⅞	WardsCo .28	1.6 4 12 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WshHm	7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
25⅝	15⅞	WshPost .44	2.3 7 54 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅜+ ¼
38⅝	25½	WRIT 2.32	6.1 18 3 38⅛ 38 38 — ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Watsco .30	4.1 8 8 7¼ 7¼ 7¼+ ⅛
35⅞	14¾	Wthfrd n1.17t	3.4 14 187 34⅞ 34 34⅝— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Weiman .06e	1.5 6 4 4 4
24⅞	8⅞	WeldTu s.38	2.8 5 25 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+ ¼
10	6½	WescoFn .42	4.9 6 2 8½ 8½ 8½
36¼	15⅞	Wslbrn g s.70	2.4 387 29⅝ 28⅜ 28⅞— ⅜
38⅛	12⅝	WstFin .52	2.7 3 2 19⅜ 19¼ 19¼— ¼
11⅜	4⅜	Whitehall	17 91 10¼ 9⅞ 10¼+ ½
18⅞	7⅝	Wichita .45t	3.0 24 71 15 14⅝ 14⅞+ ½
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG	3 2 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
24⅛	13⅝	Wmhous .70	3.1 9 52 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝— ⅛
25⅛	13¾	Wincorp .40	2.1 47 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Winkim .44	5.5 5 7 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅜
47	29⅝	WisP pf4.50	10. z20 43 43 43 — ¼
3	1⅝	WolfHB .20e	8.0 7 4 2⅝ 2½ 2½
11	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	7.1 6 1 8½ 8½ 8½
13⅝	6⅞	WkWear .44	3.4 9 53 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
24	9⅝	WwEnpy n	29 220 18½ 17⅝ 18½+ ⅜
24½	12	Wraithr .05e	.3 4 19½ 19⅜ 19½— ⅜
6½	⅞	WrightH g	245 3 11-16 3½ 3½—3-16
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.0 6 82 16¼ 15⅞ 15⅞— ½
15	9¼	WymBn .72b	5.1 6 18 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
		— X-Y-Z —	
9⅝	4½	Zimmer .36	4.5 11 19 8 7⅞ 8

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Aug. 11, 1980

Stock	Bid	Ask
AELInd	10¾	11
AFAProt	5¾	6¼
AVMCp	3⅝	4¼
Accuray	9⅝	10
AddsnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	4½	4⅝
AfflBsh	25⅛	26½
AlaBnco	21	21½
AlexAlex	34¼	34½
Allcoinc	32½	33½
AllynB	8⅝	9¼
Allex	5¼	5⅝
Amarex s	31½	31¾
AFin s	21⅛	22
AFurn	4 15-16	5⅛
AGreet	13⅞	13¾
AIntGp	70	70⅝
AMicros	22⅞	23½
ANatins	15⅞	16
AQuasar	33¾	34
AResMg	19	19½
AWeldng	39½	40¼
Amterr	3 11-16	3⅞
Anadite	9	9⅝
AngSA	14⅝	15
AngAGd	9¼	9⅝
AntoCp	12⅝	13
ApldMtl s	31⅞	31½
ArdenGp	3½	3⅝
AsdCoia	28	30¼
AtlGaLt	15⅝	15¾
AtlanRsh	15⅜	15¾
BairdCp	13⅝	13⅞
BallyPkP	16	16¼
BangHE	12⅛	12⅜
BkemRl	20⅝	21
BasicRs g	13⅞	14
BasetFr	19¼	19½
BaylsMk	14	14½
Beeline	10	10⅝
BenmtPtl	2¼	2 5-16
BentlyL	21⅛	21⅝
BetzLab	46½	46¾
BevMat	12⅜	12⅝
BibbCo	10	10½
BirdSon	21¼	21⅝
Birtchr	3	3⅛
Blyvoor	15⅛	15⅝
Bonanza	4 7-16	4½
BrwTom	66⅝	67
Buckbee	8⅝	8⅝
Buffets	40⅛	41¼
BurnupS	17⅝	18
CPTCp	27⅛	28¼
CalWtSv	33	34
ConradH	2⅝	2⅝
CapEngy	2 7-16	2 9-16
CapSwC	19	19¼
CapinAir	13	13½
CareCp	14⅛	15⅛
CovngtC	4½	4⅝
CnVIPS	14⅝	14⅞
ChrmSh	13⅝	13⅛
CharlHo	23⅝	23⅝
ChmLea	27½	28½
ChesUtl	14	14⅝
Chubb	38⅝	39
Cirfico	5⅝	6¼
CitzSoGa	7⅛	7⅝
CitzUtA	36	36½
CitzUtB	33	33⅝
ClarkJL	32	33
ClowCp	6⅝	7
ColrTle s	22⅛	22⅝
ColGshot	7⅜	15-16
ComCIH	34⅝	35
CmlShr	12½	13½
CmwTel	19	20½
ConPap s	28⅝	29⅛
Cordis	27⅛	27½
CrayRes	69½	70
CrssTre	47⅝	47½
CultrFed	2⅛	2⅝
Cycltron	11½	12½
DanlyM	38½	39
DtaDesgn s	17⅝	18
DaytMal	17½	18
DBeer	9⅝	9⅝
DeklbAg	37⅝	38
DelCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2½	3
DiaCrys	27	27¾
DbnCru	30⅝	31½
Decutel	14	14¼
DollrGn	14	14¼
DoviDB	36⅛	36½
DenkinD	13⅝	13½
Durlron	22	22¼
ERCCp	94⅛	96
EsDriel	24½	24⅝
EatnVnce	7	7⅛
EconLab	23⅛	23⅝
ElPasEl	10⅛	10⅛
ElderBe	5½	6⅛
EleNucl	10	10⅛
ElModul	12⅛	13⅛
EnrDev	17⅛	17½
EnrMetnd	2⅝	2⅝
EnrMin	9⅝	10
EnRsv	14⅝	14⅝
Entwistl	4⅝	5
EqutSL	19⅝	19⅝
EqtOll	57⅜	58½
EqtOll wt	14⅝	14⅝
FSC	4⅝	4⅛
FabriTk	2⅛	2⅝
FarmGp	31⅛	31½
Fidlcor	14⅛	15⅛
FtBkSys	37⅛	38
FtBostn	28	28⅝
FtEmpS	13⅛	13⅛
FrmFin	6⅝	6⅝
FlagBks	16⅝	16⅝
Flickgr	12⅝	12⅝
FloatPnt	23⅛	23⅝
FlaNFla	15⅝	16
FlaWatU	1⅝	1 13-16
Flurocb	19⅝	20½
ForestO	27⅝	27½
Formiell	3⅛	3½
FrankCp	8⅝	8⅝
FrankEl	17½	18
FreeSG	42½	42⅝
Fremont	25	25⅛
FresSrc	22½	23½
FullrHB	11⅝	12
GEICO	13⅛	13⅛
GalaxyO	13⅛	13⅛
GnAutm	5	5⅛
GnDevcs	4⅛	4⅝
GnRIEst	11	12½
GnRelns s	55⅝	56
GenRad	52⅛	52⅝
GovEFn	8⅝	9⅛
GreenM	11⅛	11⅝
GreyAdv	24	56
GHInts	29⅛	31½
Gvrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	8⅝	9¼
Hardwke	8⅝	9⅛
HrpRow	9⅝	9⅝
HarpGp	62⅝	63½
HartfNt	17	17⅝
HenrdF	37⅝	38
Halabm	2⅝	2⅝
Hoover	16⅝	16⅝
HertzRs	3⅝	4⅛
HyattInt	28½	25
IMSInt s	17⅝	18
Intralnd	9	9½
IndelCp	90⅝	91⅝
IntrcEnr	6⅝	6½
IntmtGs	12⅛	12½
InBkWsh	12	12½
Intersil	27⅝	28
IwaSoUt	23	23⅝
Jamsby	22	23¼
Jerrico	27⅝	27⅝
JiffyFd	7-16	⅝
JoslynM	21⅛	21½
KalsSt pf	19	19¾
Kalvar	1⅝	1⅝
Kaman	22⅛	22¼
KmpAm	10⅛	11⅝
KateGre	⅝	5-16
Kaysam	4	4⅝
KellySv s	32½	33
Kauffel	22⅛	23½
Kimball	17⅛	17⅝
KingInt	4⅝	4⅝
KloofG	30⅝	31
KnapeV	17	17½
Kratos s	16⅝	17⅛
Kulicke	34⅛	34⅝
Lancein	26⅝	27
LandRes	4⅝	4⅝
LaneCo	26⅛	26½
LibNtLf	19⅛	19⅝
Lfinvs	20⅛	20⅝
LtdStor	9⅝	10
LinBcst	54	54⅝
Logetrn	14⅝	15⅛
MCIC	10	10 1-16
MGFOll	23⅝	23⅝
MSIDat	8⅝	9
MadsGE	14⅝	14½
MagelPet	8⅝	8⅝
MagmP	28⅝	29
MairRl	2⅝	3
Malfkrt	38⅝	39⅛
Marion s	15	15⅝
MauiLP	26	27½
MayPet	31½	31⅝
MaynOll	16½	16⅝
McCorm	27⅛	27⅝
McFarlE	14⅛	14⅝
McQuay	13⅛	13⅝
MeyerF	29⅝	29⅝
MidsxW	19⅛	19⅝
MdldCap	9	9⅝
MidlRes	1⅝	1⅝
MidlBks	28⅝	29⅛
Milllpr	36	36⅛
MissVlG	15⅝	16
Molex s	37	37⅛
MonfCol	4⅛	4⅝
MonuCp	19⅛	19½
MoorePd	30⅛	31
MoranB	37	37⅝
MorsRes	⅝	1⅝
Morsnin	12⅝	12⅝
MotClub	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	27½	29
NNCp	45⅝	46⅛
NorsCp	32⅝	34
NDtaCo	20⅝	20⅝
NwldRE	16⅛	16⅝
NJNGas	18	18⅝
NickOG	36⅛	36½
Nicolet s	23⅝	23⅝
NielsnA	33⅛	33⅝
NielsnB	33	33⅝
NoCarGs	15	15⅝
NoEOl un	72	73½
NwlNGs	13⅛	13⅝
NwstPS	14⅝	15⅛
Noxell	24⅝	25
Nucorp	16⅛	16⅝
OgilvyM	24½	24⅝
OhioCas	35	35⅝
OhFerro	11⅛	12½
OtterTP	20½	20⅝
PCAInt	9⅛	9½
Pabst8	13⅛	13⅝
PcGaR	21½	22
PauleyP	15⅝	16¼
PavlsCs	15⅝	16
PearMt	15⅝	16
PenaEnt	15¼	15½
Pentair	17	17⅝
Petrolt	68⅛	69
Pettibon	28⅛	28½
PhilaNat	31	31¼
PierceSS	8⅝	8⅝
Pinkrtn	43⅝	43⅝
PionHiB	30	30⅝
Plastine	1⅝	2
Possis	6	6⅛
PresGM	49	49½
PrsStevn	45⅛	46
Prosrp	⅝	1
PbSvNC	13⅛	13½
PuritBen	25⅛	25⅝
PutDCap	16⅛	17
QuakrCh	17	17½
RopenPr	8⅝	8½
Raychm	69⅛	70½
Raymnd	29⅝	30⅛
ReevCm	30	31
RepNLfe	19⅛	19⅝
RoadEx	36⅛	37
RobbMyr s	31⅛	32½
Roseton	2⅛	2⅛
Rouse	19⅛	19½
RusStev	14⅛	15⅛
Sadiler	3⅛	4
Safeco	38⅛	38⅝
StHelGd	43⅛	44⅝
StPaul	35⅝	n.a.
ScanDt	2 13-16	3
ScrlqoH	54⅝	57
Sensor	37⅛	37⅝
SvcMer	15½	15⅝
Svcmst s	28	28½
ShMed s	22⅛	23⅝
Shawml	43⅝	44⅝
SolidSS	12⅛	13
SCalWtr	12⅝	13⅛
SwElSv	15⅛	15⅝
SemEnr	32⅛	33
Standyn	24	24⅝
StdMicro	12⅝	12⅝
StdRegs	29½	30⅝
StanHP	33	34
SterlSt	4⅛	5
StrawCl	25	25⅛
Subaru	13⅛	13⅝
SuperEl	10⅝	11
TIME DC	3⅛	3⅝
Tampax	33⅝	33⅝
Tandem s	38⅝	40
TecumP	56	58
TelcmA s	20	20⅝
Tennant	30	31
Tiprary	19⅛	19⅝
TomsOll	14⅝	14⅝
TricoPd	35⅝	36½
TrovGld s	5	5⅛
TysonFd	13	13⅛
UaMcGll	13	13⅛
USEnr	15⅛	15⅝
USSurg	39	39⅝
USTrck	14⅛	14⅛
UVaBsh	27⅝	27⅝
UnPenP	11⅝	12⅛
VaalRe	67⅛	68
VaBkAr	32⅛	33½
ValtecCp	37⅛	38⅛
VanDus	13⅛	14
Vrcoint s	28⅛	28⅝
Velcro g	13	13⅛
VictraSl	8⅛	8½
VideoCp	10⅛	10⅝
VaNBsh	14⅛	15⅛
WshEnr	15⅛	15½
Weldtrn	4⅝	5
WellsGo	7⅛	8⅛
Wendys	16⅝	16⅝
WstDref	86½	87⅛
WDeep	46⅛	46⅝
WHold	73⅝	74⅝
WinMtg	3⅝	4⅝
WmorC	26⅝	27
WoodLot	26	26⅛
WrighdW	4	4⅛
ZionUta	24	24½

n.a.- Not applicable.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 11, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9⅝ - 9⅝	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5½ - 5⅝	16⅝ - 17	11⅝ - 11 9/16
2 M.	9 13/16 - 9 15/16	8½ - 8⅝	5⅝ - 5½	16¾ - 17	11⅜ - 11 9/16
3 M.	10 3/16 - 10 5/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5⅜ - 5½	16½ - 16¾	11⅜ - 11 9/16
6 M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	7 15/16 - 8 1/16	5¼ - 5⅜	15½ - 15⅝	11⅜ - 11 9/16
1 Y.	10⅝ - 10⅝	7⅞ - 8	5¼ - 5¼	14⅛ - 14⅜	11⅜ - 11⅝

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 11, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅝	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	—	98	98⅝
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	100¼	100⅝
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98⅛	98⅝
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100⅝	101⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅜	99⅝
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97¼
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97¼	97⅝
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅝	1-23	98¾	99¼
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98¾	99¼
Bco do Brazil 6⅝-82	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97½	97⅞
Bco Pinto 6⅝-85	11 7/16	11-17	97¼	97⅝
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	18½	12-11	95	96
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅝	12-11	99⅛	99⅝
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97⅝	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99¾	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅝	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅝	1-23	97¾	98¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	96½	97
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	99⅛	99⅝
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	18⅝	12-5	97¾	98⅜
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100⅛	100⅝
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	101	101½
BFCE 6⅝-84	16⅝	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	100½	101
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5¼-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅛	99⅝
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	97¼	97⅝
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97¼
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	96⅝	97⅛
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98½	99
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99	99¼
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	97½	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅝	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97⅛	97⅝
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	97	97½
Citicorp 1982	10 3/16	8-27	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	9⅝	29-8	98½	99
Citicorp 6-94	10⅝	9-10	98½	99
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96⅞	96⅞
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	97¼	97¾
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅝
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99⅛	99⅝
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	100⅛	100⅝
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	96⅞	97⅜
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14⅝	8-12	99⅝	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	97¼	97¾
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	12-1	97¼	97¾
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	99	99½
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99½	100
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅛	100⅝
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97⅜	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100¼	100¾
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99¼	99¾
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅝	10-15	99⅛	99⅝
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	99¼	99¾
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	98⅛	98⅝
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100⅝	101⅛
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99½	100
LTCB 6⅝-82	9¾	1-27	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	97⅞	98⅜
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	97⅞	98⅜
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅞	8-29	97½	97⅞
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100¼	100¾
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	99½	100
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5¼-92	18⅞	12-5	97¾	98¼
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	97	97½
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-22	97⅛	97⅝
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18¾	10-14	99⅛	99⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	98¾	99¼
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97¼	97¾
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	11⅛	11-10	100¼	100¾
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅛	98⅝
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅛	11-28	99½	100
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14¾	8-13	97⅝	98⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	98¾	99¼
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96¾	97¼
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98⅛	98⅝
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	100⅛	100⅝
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96¾	97¼
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	100¼	100¾
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99¾	100¼
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅞	101⅜
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99¼	99⅞
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97¼	97¾
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99⅛	99⅝
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98¾	99¼
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅝	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98⅛	98⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100⅝	101⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	101½	101¾
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	100⅞	101⅜
Thailand 7-84	18⅞	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17¼	10-20	95⅞	96⅜
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞	9-16	100	100½
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	95⅞	96⅜
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅞	101⅜
Sofitel 8-84	10⅝	12-8	99¾	100¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅛	99⅝
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅞	10-13	92	93
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	95¼	95¾
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99½	100
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98½	99
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	99	99½
C.Iton 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½

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(Continued from Back Page)

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New Issue — July 1980

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Rotterdam, The Netherlands

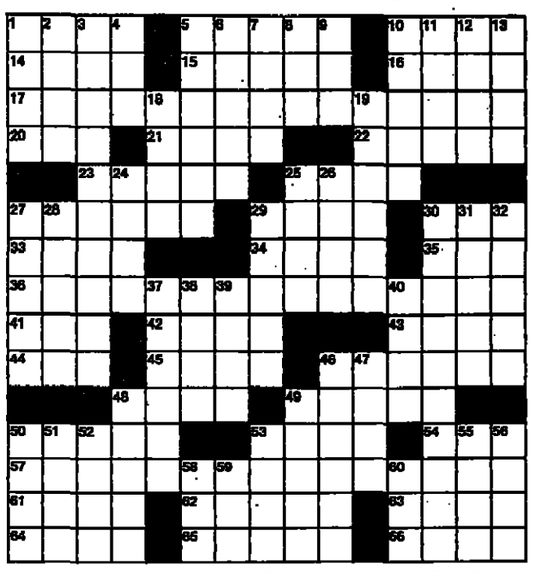
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ACROSS

1 "—— Me, Kate"
5 Put off
10 Gin and tonic adjunct
14 Ferrara resident
15 Egg-shaped
16 Saroyan's "My Name Is ——"
17 Weather forecast
20 Pert. to ships
21 C.P.A.'s concern
22 Famed caravel
23 Brilliance
25 Arkin or Ladd
27 Bicycles
29 Above, in Linz
30 Yemeni garment
33 River to the Severn
34 Retreat
35 Rum, in Cuba
36 Weather forecast
41 Summer drink
42 White House office
43 Employer
44 —— Cayes, Haiti
45 Word with swan or nose
46 Landed ——
48 Cache
49 Zodiac sign
50 Illegal burning
53 "—— Smile Be . . ."
54 "The Sweetheart of Sigma ——"
57 Weather forecast
61 Fido's wagger
62 New York city
63 Prefix with meter or phrase
64 Irritable
65 Pucker
66 The sun is one

DOWN

1 Intense
2 Mallorca or Menorca
3 Long-shoremen's bosses
4 Like some wines
5 Woman of Joppa: Acts 9:36
6 Expel
7 Matter-of-——
8 Greek letter
9 Bro. or dau.
10 Cato's tongue
11 Press
12 Chicago's Merchandise ——
13 Soprano Eames
18 High
19 Peloponnesian city
24 Pretend piety
25 First shepherd
26 —— -majesté
27 Word with cross or knight
28 Dodge
29 Sam or Tom
30 Nobleman
31 Malapropism, to a slangster
32 —— Young Men of the 50's
37 First-aid item
38 Eager
39 Bathe
40 Chair part
46 Gypsy woman, in Reims
47 Quod —— faciendum
48 With vehemence
49 Zorina and Maxwell
50 Der —— (Adenauer)
51 Something to hit
52 Draught
53 Ogle's next of kin
55 Wife of Zeus
56 Munich's river
58 Swab
59 Opposite of sing.
60 Increases, as fare

Solution to Previous Puzzle

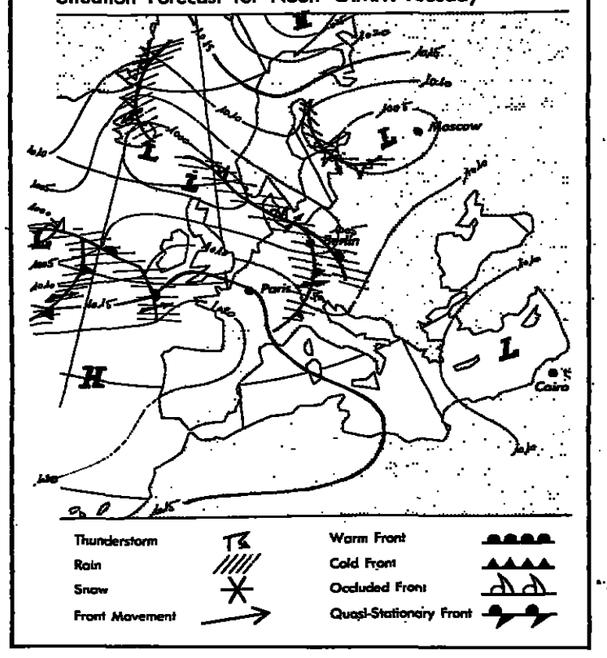
C	A	B			H	E	M	A	N		S	L	I	M
A	L	A	S		A	M	I	G	O		P	O	S	E
M	A	T	E		V	I	S	O	R		R	O	L	E
P	I	T	C	H	E	R	S			L	I	K	E	D
		L	A	O	N		I	N	D	I	G	O		
S	P	E	N	D	S		O	U	R	S		U	L	M
T	O	O	T	S		O	N	T	A	P		T	E	A
E	L	F			S	L	A	T	Y			M	A	N
M	I	B		F	A	I	R	Y		P	E	O	N	S
S	O	U		L	I	V	Y		P	E	R	U	S	E
		L	O	A	D	E	R		E	A	R	N		
S	P	L	A	T			I	T	E	R	A	T	E	D
H	O	R	S		R	A	D	A	R		N	A	M	E
A	G	U	E		A	N	G	L	E		D	I	M	E
M	O	N	S		S	T	E	E	D			N	A	P

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	35	95	Fair
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Fog	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Fair	MILAN	28	82	Fair
ATHENS	33	91	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Fog	MOSCOW	16	61	Showers
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	23	73	Fair
BERLIN	21	70	Fair	NEW YORK	27	81	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24	75	Overcast	NICE	25	77	Fair
BUCHAREST	25	77	Fair	OSLO	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	22	72	Overcast
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fog	SOFIA	25	77	Fair
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Rain
EDINBURGH	17	63	Rain	TEHRAN	33	91	Cloudy
FLORENCE	30	86	Fog	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fog
FRANKFURT	24	75	Fair	TOKYO	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	25	77	Fair	TUNIS	31	88	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Showers	VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
HOUSTON	29	84	Rain	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	30	86	Fair	WASHINGTON	32	90	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Fair	ZURICH	23	73	Fog
LISBON	27	81	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Scientists' Hunt for Wayward Turtle Ends at a Doorstop in Kansas House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Scientists who attached a transmitter to the shell of a 212-pound (96-kilogram) turtle in the Gulf of Mexico were mystified by radio signals that indicated the turtle had moved inland — to Kansas.

So the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration researchers investigated. They followed the transmitter's satellite-relayed signals, and found that the $5,000 device was holding open the door of a fisherman's house in Galena, Kan.

It seems that the loggerhead turtle shed the floating 7-pound transmitter off the coast of Texas. Two fishermen said they found the cylinder on a beach 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of Port Arthur, Texas, and used it as a doorstop.

The device was returned to the scientists two weeks ago.

Scientists are following the movements of the turtles to better identify their feeding, nesting and mating areas.

PEANUTS



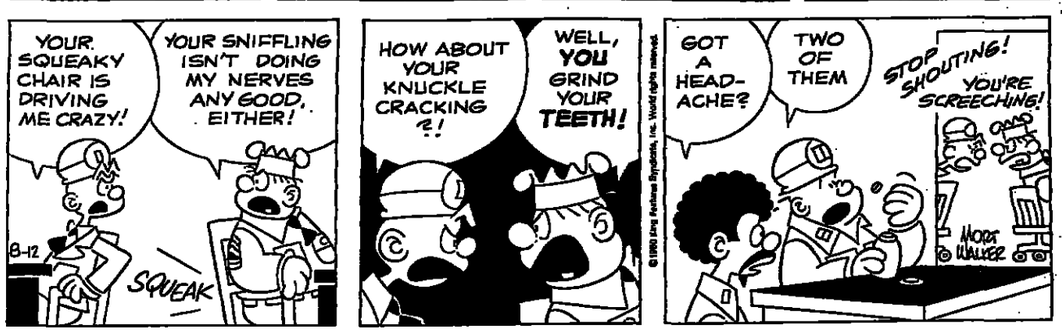
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SENWY

ANSPY

CALAPA

UNGLIB



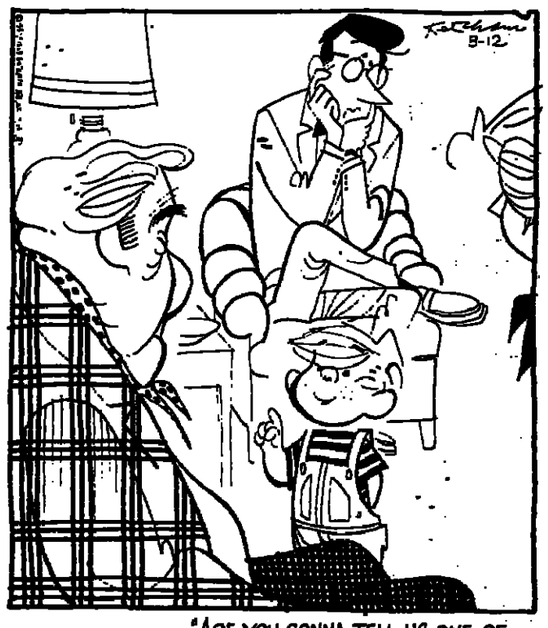
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____ THE ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRAVE MILKY BOUGHT SATIRE
Answer: A thing money can't buy! — WHAT IT DID LAST YEAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

PARADIGMS LOST

Reflections on Literacy and Its Decline

By John Simon. Illustrated by Michele Chessare. Clarkson N. Potter. 222 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHETHER or not John Simon — the scourge of theater, cinema, feminism and departments of English — was the model for "Max Jamison" in Wilfred Sheed's funny novel about a New York supercritic doesn't matter. Sheed insists on being quoted:

"He was in love with the way his mind worked, and he was sick of the way his mind worked. The first thing that struck you about it, wasn't it, was the blinding clarity, like a Spanish town at high noon. No shade anywhere. Yet not altogether lacking in subtlety. Very nice filigree work in the church. This was the mind they were asking him to blow."

Stoops to Pun

There is no shade in "Paradigms Lost," although the filigree work in the church is very nice. In a series of essays on the abuse of language, first published in More magazine and Esquire, Simon commends logic, concision, clarity and authority, each of which is to be found in the Oxford English Dictionary, Webster's Second and American Heritage. He comes out against Rex Reed, Clive Barnes and Barbara Walters. He stoops to pun, e.g., "lexicon artists" and "tsk-tsk-tsk fly." He resorts, not being able to help himself, to "tonitruous," "rutilant," "batrachians," "caducity," "maieutics," "esuriently" and "comate." He alludes to the affinity of Serbian folk poetry to the Homeric tradition.

This is not as much fun as it should be. I happen to subscribe to most of Simon's principles. Perpetrators of the word who fail to distinguish between "disinterested" and "uninterested," or "fortuitous" and "fortunate," or "enormousness" and "enormity," or "who" and "whom," ought to be ridiculed. I am tired of having to explain the subjunctive to letter writers who are either esurient, which means greedy, or comate, which means either "having a coma," or being "hairy" and "tufted." Black English has some energy, but it won't help anyone get into medical school. Feminists would be better off rounding up votes for ERA than getting themselves called chairpeople. "Gay" is absurd as an adjective modifying one's sexual preference. When Simon quotes Dr. Johnson I lead the cheers:

"Pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance ... illiterate writers will at one time or another, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety ... but if the changes that we fear be thus irresistible ... it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure."

And, inevitably, yet: Where is Simon's joy? Language, I agree, ought not to be a weed, growing anywhere, watered by English teachers with split infinitives; language is a garden. But it is also play, random color, surprise, excess, rot, moles. A language altogether calculated cannot breathe; it is smothered by theorems. Simon will admit "lariat," "jazz" and "kosher." He maintains an anal-retentive silence on "uptight," one of the few neologisms of recent decades that satisfies the esurient need for a comate modifier. His grammar is punitive.

"Paradigms Lost" tries to be funny. Indeed, it exerts itself, as if a bunching of the muscles were proof of a sense of humor. "The boor that made Milwaukee infamous" is one example of this heavy breathing. It is an example that clunks; we swallow it with an effort, gulping. It is work, not play. John has Simonized if I may be permitted to clunk.

He is right, in several ways. He is right when he insists on standards whose violation can be justified only by genius. As Fran Lebowitz put it, "People have been looking for thousands of years, so if you are the very first to have thought of adding fresh lime juice to scalloped potatoes, try to understand that there must be a reason for this." There is usually a reason for cooking and for writing. And Simon is right in reminding us that we require a glossary for Shakespeare's plays because those plays were written before people like Dr. Johnson came along to codify the language. Shakespeare's vagaries are not a proof of his genius.

But Simon is also right in a political sense, on the wing. He distrusts the manipulation of language for ideological purposes, by blacks and women. That ideologues in these camps and elsewhere have abused the rules of language is incontestable. However, ideologues and other human beings will try to fiddle with any medium — "a liquid, a solidified nutrient material suitable for the cultivation of microorganisms" — they can get their hands on whether it's the public school system or the language, as long as other institutions, whether they are the Supreme Court or the Century Club or the mortgage department of the local bank or the nearby real estate agency, refuse to pay attention to the needs in the garden.

Simon is hard on most liberals and all permissive do-gooders when he is talking about language. He is fierce in his support of authority. While I agree with him that language has an honor and a dignity deserving our respect and warmness, I wonder whether it has occurred to him that the abuse of language is merely desperate. Some people, whole classes and one gender, find social grammar cadaverous. Simon, on high noon, hasn't heard them.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Texas Monthly Buys New West Magazine

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Officials of Texas Monthly magazine have announced the purchase of New West magazine from Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch.

In a statement, Texas Monthly publisher Michael Levy and former New West editor Clay Felker said Levy had bought Felker's rights to acquire the California magazine. Felker, who is to be editor of the New York Daily News' new afternoon edition, will be a consultant to New West.

No purchase price was announced. New West, founded by Felker, has been operating at a reported annual deficit of $1.5 million.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A RECENT book published in England is, like its author, an exception to a great many rules. It is "Play Better Bridge" by Rixi Markus, whose uncanny ability to break the rules at the right moment has brought her a string of international victories and the top rank among the four women who are listed as grandmasters by the World Bridge Federation.

Her book ranks among the most beautiful bridge books. *It is lavishly* illustrated with photographs of the great figures in the game and costs $7 in hard cover. In these inflationary times one would expect a price double or even triple that amount.

The title, suggesting a dry technical treatise, does not do the book justice. It does indeed include some technical advice, notably the series of Bois Bridge Tips which were contributed by a group of world-class players a few years ago, but it ranges much further afield.

The author's recollections of international bridge and its players are illustrated by some 50 exciting deals, and she expresses strong views on bidding theory that often challenge the modern American viewpoint.

As a member of the winning British women's team in the 1959 European Championships, Markus held the South hand on the diagramed deal, which she describes in her book. She landed in four spades after East had made a takeout double at the one-level and a penalty double at the four-level. Three no-trump would have been easier, and South might have made that bid eventually since her partner's belated spade support suggested a doubleton.

West's club lead was won in dummy, and Markus made the fine play of leading the trump eight from the dummy. East had to play the ten, and the queen won in the closed hand. South now led diamonds and managed to discard enough losers to hold the defense to two trump tricks and a heart trick.

However, it appears that the defense could have prevailed thanks to the presence of the spade seven in the West hand. East should ruff the third round of diamonds and lead the heart king. South must win, for fear of a club shift, and is then *at the crossroads. If she plays a* trump, East wins and underleads in hearts, permitting West to play another club.

If South crosses to the club ace immediately to continue diamonds, East ruffs and plays a club. In both cases, the spade seven in the West hand becomes the setting trick.

This apotheosis of the spade seven can be averted if South plays a trump at the third trick, and then ducks if East shifts to a heart honor.

NORTH (D)
♠K8
♡82
◇KQJ109
♣AK32

WEST
♠742
♡10763
◇6532
♣104

EAST
♠AJ10
♡KQJ5
◇84
♣Q975

SOUTH
♠Q9653
♡A94
◇A7
♣J86

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Dbl.	Rdbl.	1♡
Pass	2♡	2♠	Pass
3♣	Pass	3◇	Pass
3♠	Pass	4◇	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club ten.

هكذا من الأصل

Nicklaus Captures PGA Record-Tying 5th Time

From Agency Dispatches

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 11 — It was a stroll in the park yesterday for Jack Nicklaus, as the greatest golfer of modern times won the Professional Golfers' Association championship by a record seven strokes. For Nicklaus, who in June won his fourth United States Open, this was his fifth PGA title, tying the record Walter Hagen set in 1927. It was also Nicklaus's 19th major championship and his 68th victory on the PGA Tour.

He scarcely needed to exert himself. Going into the final round with a three-stroke lead over Lon Hinkle, he scored a relaxed 69, one under par for the Oak Hill Country Club's east course. It was a smooth round of two birdies and one bogey, which came just one hole from the finish.

Nicklaus simply stood by as Hinkle gave up strokes to widen the margin and eventually yield second place to Andy Bean.

Nicklaus's 72-hole total was 274, six under par. Bean posted 70-281, one over par. Hinkle's 75-283 put him in a tie for third with Gil Morgan, who scored 72 in the closing round. Howard Twitty, 74, and Curtis Strange, 72, tied for fifth at 284.

Nicklaus's margin of seven strokes broke the record he had shared with Al Geiberger. Geiberger won by four shots in 1966 and Nicklaus by four in 1973.

'He Wasn't in the Rough'

Nicklaus shot 70-69-66-69 over the 6,964-yard course. "I don't think Jack's score reflected how hard the golf course was," said Bean. "It didn't make a difference how tall the rough was here. He wasn't in the rough."

Nicklaus' previous PGA wins came in 1963, 1971, 1973 and 1975. He won the U.S. Amateur in 1959 and 1961; the U.S. Open in 1962, 1967, 1972 and this year; the British Open in 1966, 1970 and 1973, and the Masters in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1972 and 1975.

A year ago, the common feeling was that Nicklaus was finished as a championship player. He decided two years ago to curtail his schedule and concentrate on the majors. By doing so, he felt he could maintain his incentive to play for several more years, and at the same time attend to other business needs.

"A lot of people second-guessed it, and I second-guessed it," he said. "But what happened this year shows that what I have done is the best schedule for me and that I made the right decision." This year Nicklaus, 33d in the Masters, won U.S. Open in June was fourth in the British Open.

He credited former tour pro Phil Rodgers with helping his short game, but also cited his son. "On Monday night I was practicing and Jackie said to me, 'You're not finishing your putting stroke, you're breaking it off every time.' He told me the same thing once before about two years ago," Nicklaus recalled. "I don't know why he waited so long. I couldn't hit my hat from anyplace until he gave me that lesson."

Over at the Start

The outcome was determined almost as soon as yesterday 's round began. Nicklaus, Hinkle and Bean were grouped in the final threesome, with Nicklaus starting at five under par, Hinkle two under and Bean one over.

Hinkle did not have it on the front nine. After a routine par on the first, he carded two straight bogeys. On the par-4 second he hit his approach into the rough behind the green. He hacked the ball back 15 feet from the hole and took two putts from there.

A missed green at the par-3 third hole cost Hinkle another bogey. His tee shot stopped on the back fringe; he chipped to less than 3 feet — but missed the putt.

Hinkle made another bogey at the par-4 seventh hole, where he drove into the left rough, put his second shot into a greenside bunker, blasted to 12 feet and took two putts.

The big Californian retrieved a stroke with a handsome birdie 3 on No. 8 despite a pushed drive into the right rough. From there Hinkle hit a 6-iron to about 20 feet from the stick and rolled in the putt. That birdie placed him at even par for the tournament.

Bean, who had fallen a stroke behind Hinkle at the seventh hole, birdied No. 9 to reinstate the tie for second at even par.

While the others were competing for second and third places, Nicklaus was playing his own game, more or less by himself.

The first six were routine — on the greens in regulation, down in two putts. But he had to scramble to save par on the seventh and eighth. On the par-4 seventh Nicklaus dropped his approach into a greenside sand trap and blasted out to six inches for a tap-in.

His save on No. 8 was more adventurous. He drove into a fairway bunker on the left side and had a slightly buried lie. A good exit shot advanced the ball up to the fairway about 60 yards from the pin. From there he pitched to 15 feet and then rolled the putt in for par.

Nicklaus's pars on Nos. 9 and 10 were routine and left him at five under par. He reached six under with a birdie 2 on the 11th hole, where he sank an 8-foot putt.

Hinkle parred No. 9 in regulation and saved par on the 10th with a chip from the front fringe. Bean, though, got in trouble and fell behind Hinkle with a bogey at No. 10, where he drove into the rough, pushed his second shot into the gallery and chipped down in 3. From there he took two putts and fell to one over for the tournament and a stroke down to Hinkle.

Nicklaus added another birdie at No. 13, a long par 5 of 596 yards. For his third shot Nicklaus hit an 8-iron about 10 feet below and left of the hole and knocked in the putt for birdie. That put him at seven under par while Hinkle was standing still at level par.

The margin increased to eight on the 14th hole when Hinkle bogeyed to go to one over. Hinkle flew his approach over the green, chipped back on and took two putts. Bean bogeyed the hole in almost the same way to drop to two over par.

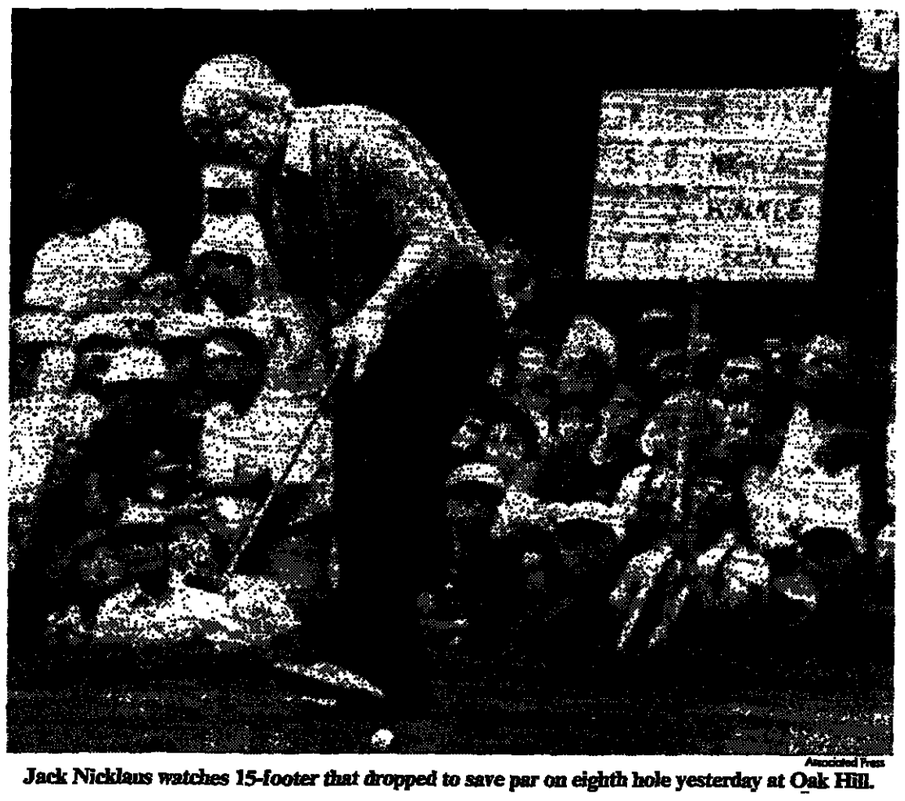
In a two-stroke swing at No. 15, a par 3 of 178 yards, Bean passed Hinkle with a birdie while Hinkle was taking a bogey. Bean's tee shot stopped 6 feet from the pin as Hinkle drove into the rough beside the green and failed to get up and down for par. Hinkle lost still another stroke with a bogey on No. 16 to reach three over and leave Bean in sole possession of second.

Bean said he realized halfway through the round that Nicklaus would have to collapse in order for him to have a chance. He said he took the bogey to protect his lead over Hinkle.

"If he'd [Nicklaus] have stood there on No. 16 and knocked three balls out of bounds, I'd have loved it, but you know he's not going to do that. Don't get me wrong — I was trying to birdie out because there's always a chance of something happening. But this is a hard golf course to come from behind on. When you get a course as difficult as this, you can't go out and make birdie, birdie, birdie whenever you need to."

Lowering his sights after Nicklaus birdied Nos. 11 and 13, Bean took care of his duel with Hinkle with a decision to go for the flag on the unforgiving 15th hole.

"Lon had already hit the ball over the green. Leaving it short was just as much trouble has having to get it up and down from the back, so I took a 5-iron and let it fly," Bean said.



Associated Press

Jack Nicklaus watches 15-footer that dropped to save par on eighth hole yesterday at Oak Hill.

Dirt, Pain and a Mosaic of Heroics

By Thomas Boswell

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (WP) — This one's going to have to be a little different. Normal standards don't apply.

"If this game had been played in a World Series," said Ken Singleton after Baltimore had finished a three-game sweep over the Yankees, "it would have been talked about forever."

This masterpiece of heroism, strategy, tension and choking, accompanied by a grace note of the unbelievable, had one supreme instant.

In the top of the ninth, with the Yankees leading, 5-4, Oriole Len Sakata was on third with two outs. Catcher Rick Dempsey faced Yankee ace Tommy John with a 2-2 count. The Orioles were down to their final strike — perhaps a penant race in the balance.

No one on either team would have denied that possibility. That moment had been a long, tense time building.

The Orioles had given starter Mike Flanagan a 4-0 lead entering the bottom of the sixth. They seemed home free with an easy, demoralizing victory — their ninth straight and 13th in 14 games — that would cut their deficit in the American League East to 2½ games.

The slow-footed Yankee outfield defense once again had handed the O's a pair of runs. The New Yorkers seemed terminally discouraged.

But in the sixth, with a bloop hit here and a rocket there, the Yanks had tied the game, 4-4. The final emblematic blow was an RBI single by Reggie Jackson that knocked out Flanagan.

The crowd of 54,123 had gone from morose and surly to ecstatic. "I've never heard people yell like that," said Demspsey afterward. "New Yorkers have different throat muscles."

An inning later, when the Yanks broke the tie with a seventh-inning run off Sammy Stewart, the Oriole good work of Friday and Saturday seemed undone.

Squandering the four-run lead was bad enough — especially after Earl Weaver had stuck with Flanagan through eight hitters in one inning, only to see him driven to the showers.

Why Is That Man Here?

Worse, the go-ahead Yankee run had scored as the built-on-basics Orioles botched an easy inning-ending double play with. It was Sakata who blew the grounder. That, too, had been a Weaver decision: What was a career .191 hitter doing in this game?

"At that point, we had 'em beat," said Yankee Rich Gossage. "Then we just gave it to 'em. God, that hurts."

It was the tiny Sakata who led off the ninth with a fly toward the 430-foot sign in Death Valley. Left-fielder Bobby Brown — a defensive replacement — drifted back, back; finally he tapped his glove and had the ball surrounded. He dropped it.

That blunder was the penultimate fault in a weekend of horrid Yankee outfielding. Sakata reached third with a "triple."

It hardly seemed possible that this game could be any tighter. Oriole center-fielder Al Bumbry already had made a streaking backhanded stab of a bases-loaded Bob Watson drive before crashing into the 430-foot sign in the sixth. And, in the seventh, Bumbry had backed to the 417-foot sign in dead center, leaped and caught a Jackson bid for a three-run homer that would have been the 400th of his career — and would have iced the game.

"I thought it was gone," said Jackson, who called this game "the most frustrating I can ever remember in my career."

It was gone — until Bumbry brought it back. It was gone, just like the game — until the Orioles brought it back in the ninth.

With Sakata at third, John retired pinch-hitter Lee May on a soft liner to short. Then Rich Dauer, the Orioles' best hitter with men in scoring position (.360 this season), flied to short center.

Suddenly, the shoe was on the other foot. The Orioles, given a gift hope of a tie, were about to hand the game back, leave town 4½ games behind and restore the Yankees' confidence.

Who was Dempsey to pass such a clutch test? True, he had gotten the first hit off John and had also opened the Orioles' scoring with a solo homer in the third inning.

But as Dempsey went into his home run trot, it was obvious he was injured. He runs the bases faster with pillows under his uniform, a tarp on the field and rain falling.

"It's both legs that are hurt," said Dempsey. "Pulled hamstring, bruises, and then I fell into the dugout going for a foul pop on Friday."

Awkward and Inspirational

Dempsey didn't help matters yesterday with two of the most awkward and most inspirational catches of foul pops ever seen.

On the first, he seemed like a drunk being buffeted by high winds before finally lunging on his gut, face in the dirt, throwing his glove out wildly and having the ball stick in the web.

"Now the *second* catch," he said. "That was the tough one."

On it, he sprinted straight toward the backstop, dove head-first at the wall, caught the ball inches from the ground and smashed his head and various other parts of his indestructible anatomy into the wall.

Flanagan walked to home plate and waited for Dempsey to limp back to pick up his mask so he could publicly shake his hand.

So, with the game and maybe the season at stake, and facing 15-game winner John in the ninth with two out and two strikes, Dempsey thought about his hero, the man who helped him learn the game when Dempsey broke in as a Yankee: Thurman Munson.

"I had a Thurman game today," said Dempsey. "Lots of pain ... lots of luck ... victory."

John threw a sinker at the low-outside corner. "I didn't hit it," said Dempsey. "I just threw the bat out and got a flare off the very end."

As that feeble flare fluttered over second baseman Willie Randolph's head, the Yankees died — certainly for this series and perhaps for this season, because it is they who must now catch the Orioles, no matter what the standings say.

Sakata ambled home to tie the game 5-5, and Dempsey jumped up and down in glee at first. The Orioles went berserk.

And the Yankees stood numbly in the house that Ruth built and ruthlessness rebuilt. Most frozen of all was Yankee manger Dick Howser. Every strategy factor was like a gun-barrel pointed at his head.

Reliever Gossage's arm was tired. Reliever Ron Davis was ready, but Howser held off using him use him because the next Oriole batters, Singleton and Eddie Murray, were switch-hitters. Better to leave a great pitcher, John, on the mound, even though he was exhausted.

Howser's hands had been tied when Dempsey came to the plate because he feared the pinch-hit bats of Terry Crowley and John Lowenstein if he summoned Davis. Now, his feet were bound, too.

The end was inexorable, almost plotted like a final chapter in John R. Tunis' fiction. Singleton walked on five pitches and Murray laced a liner to right field directly at Jackson's feet. No Yankee outfielder made a good play in the entire series; Jackson didn't break the trend.

He froze, and the game-winning hit skipped at his feet and bounced off his chest for an embarrassing double.

Weaver, who could have gotten a royal roasting for an afternoon of tactics worthy of a punch-drunk taxi driver, ended the day in a state of barely suppressed euphoria.

Earl Takes His Shots

"I said if we split these eight games against the Yankees, we'd have a helluva shot to win," said Weaver, whose team has a five-game rematch in Baltimore with the Yankees starting Thursday. "Well, now, we've got a little bigger shot. Now, we've got a two-ounce [shot] glass."

When these teams think back on yesterday's duel in the sun, they will have much to cogitate. But, in the end, it will be Dempsey — limping round the bases, smashing into walls, stumbling his way to a filthy brilliance, and, finally, sticking his bat out to turn a perfect pitch into a homely hit — that will remain.

"Dempsey loves the pain," said Weaver, walking in little circles of excitement in his office. "*Loves* it. Next time he comes up in the ninth in that situation, if I see he isn't limping, I'm going to run out and kick him in the calf."

Pirates Sweep Phils, 7-1, 4-1

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 (AP) — Mike Easler drove in two runs and Don Robinson and two relievers pitched a six-hitter as Pittsburgh beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-1, here yesterday to sweep a doubleheader and extend the Pirates' victory streak to seven games.

The phils lost the opener, 7-1, as Jim Bibby notched his 14th victory and Tim Foli drove in three runs.

Padres 3, Astros 2

In Houston Tim Flannery's two-out single in the ninth scored Dave Winfield from third with the winning run in San Diego's 3-2 victory over the Astros.

Dodgers 7, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Davey Lopes collected four hits and Steve Garvey hit a two-run homer pacing Los Angeles to a 7-1 victory over the Reds.

Mets 4, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Bil Almon tripled home a run in the fifth and scored on Clandell Washington's double, triggering New York's 4-1 triumph over St. Louis.

Braves 3, Giants 1

In Atlanta, Jerry Royster hit a two-run, bases-loaded single in a three-run second, pacing the Braves to a 3-1 victory over San Francisco.

Expos 7, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Bill Gullickson and Woodie Fryman combined on an eight-hitter and Ron LeFlore capped a five-run seventh with a two-run double as Montreal defeated the Cubs, 7-3.

Brewers 5, Indians 1
Indians 9, Brewers 4

In the American League, in Milwaukee, Dan Spillner pitched a six-hitter and Alan Bannister batted in four runs, sparking Cleveland to a 9-4 second-game victory over the Brewers and a split of their doubleheader. Cecil Cooper batted in three runs with a double and a single and Mike Caldwell scattered five hits in Milwaukee's opening-game 5-1 triumph.

Rangers 4, Tigers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Gaylord Perry earned his 285th career victory in a 4-2 Ranger triumph over Detroit.

Red Sox 4, White Sox 3

In Boston, Tony Perez drove in four runs with his 17th and 18th homers of the season, powering the Red Sox past Chicago, 4-3.

Mariners 2, A's 1
A's 6, Mariners 1

In Oakland, Calif., Rick Dangford racked up his eighth straight victory and pitched a club-record 15th straight complete game — an eight-hitter — as the A's beat Seattle, 6-1, for a split of a doubleheader. The Mariners took the first game, 2-1, in 14 innings despite Steve McCatty's complete-game effort.

Twins 5, Angels 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Roy Smalley and Glenn Adams hit back-to-back home runs in a three-run first, enabling Minnesota to snap a nine-game losing streak with a 5-2 triumph over the Angels.

Royals 8, Blue Jays 5

In Toronto, Kansas City sent 12 men to the plate in a six-run fifth, then hung on to give Dennis Leonard his 100th major league victory, 8-5, over the Blue Jays.

Orioles 6, Yankees 5

In New York, Eddie Murray's two-out run-scoring double capped a two-run ninth that enabled Baltimore to defeat the Yankees, 6-5, and complete a sweep of their three-game series. The victory reduced the Yankees' lead to 2½ games over the Orioles.

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 003 010 002—6 11 2
New York 000 004 100—5 12 0
Flanagan, Stewart (6), T.Martinez (8), Stoddard (8) and Dempsey, Graham (9); John and Cerone. W—Stoddard, 2-3. L— John, 15-6. HR—Baltimore, Dempsey (7).

Chicago 000 011 001—3 9 0
Boston 000 103 00x—4 6 1
Hoyt and Kimm; Eckersley, B.Stanley (9) and Fisk. W—Eckersley, 8-10. L— Hoyt, 4-2. HR—Boston, Perez 2 (18).

First Game
Cleveland 000 000 100—1 5 1
Milwaukee 103 001 00x—5 9 1
Grimsley and Diaz; Caldwell and C.Moore. W—Caldwell, 10-8. L—Grimsley, 3-1.

Second Game
Cleveland 420 001 020—9 14 0
Milwaukee 020 000 011—4 6 2
Spillner and Hassey; R.Cleveland, Holdsworth (1), McClure (2), Castro (8), Augustine (9) and B.Martinez. W—Spillner, 10-8. L—R.Cleveland, 8-6.

Kansas City 000 060 011—8 13 0
Toronto 001 001 300—5 10 0
Leonard, Pattin (7) and Wathan; Jefferson, Garvin (5), J.McLaughlin (5), Schrom (8) and Whitt, B.Davis (9). W— Leonard, 13-8. L—Jefferson, 4-9.

Minnesota 300 000 020—5 10 1
California 000 020 000—2 9 0
Koosman, Corbett (8) and Wynegar; Barr, Aase (1), Hassler (7) and Whitmer. W—Koosman, 10-10. L—Barr, 8-2. HRs— Minnesota, Smalley (11), Adams (2). California, Putek (5).

First Game
Seattle 100 000 000 000 01—2 6 1
Oakland 000 001 000 000 00—1 9 0
Abbott, D.Roberts (1), Heaverlo (12), Rawley (14) and Narron; McCatty and Newman. W—Heaverlo, 5-1. L—McCatty, 9-10. HR—Seattle, Meyer (5).

Second Game
Seattle 000 000 100—1 8 5
Oakland 001 400 10x—6 11 1
B.McLaughlin, D.Roberts (4), Rawley (7), Heaverlo (8) and Narron, L.Cox (6); Langford and Easler. W—Langford, 12-9. L—B.McLaughlin, 1-5. HR—Oakland, Armas (24).

Detroit 000 000 011—2 9 0
Texas 031 000 00x—4 8 1
Weaver, P.Underwood (3) and Parrish; Perry, Darwin (9) and Sundberg. W—Perry, 6-9. L—Weaver, 2-1. HR—Detroit, Parrish (19).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 100 020 040—7 10 1
Cincinnati 001 000 000—1 6 1
Goltz, S.Howe (8) and Yeager; Moskau, Soto (6), Hume (8), Howell (9) and Nolan. W—Goltz, 5-7. L—Moskau, 8-4. HRs—Los Angeles, Lopes (8), Garvey (21).

Montreal 100 000 510—7 9 0
Chicago 000 000 012—3 8 1
Gullickson, Fryman (9) and Reines; Lamp, Conlan (7), Rilev (9) and Blackwell. W—Gullickson, 4-3. L—Lamp, 10-9.

New York 000 020 020—4 10 0
St. Louis 000 100 000—1 7 0
Bomback, Allen (9) and Benton, Trevino (9); S.Martinez, Kaat (8), Littlefield (8), Otten (9) and T.Kennedy. W—Bomback, 9-3. L—S.Martinez, 4-5.

First Game
Philadelphia 000 001 000—1 8 3
Pittsburgh 020 013 10x—7 11 0
Larch, Noles (6), Brusstar (7) and Moreland; Bibby and Nicosia. W—Bibby, 14-2. L—Larch, 3-13.

Second Game
Philadelphia 000 000 100—1 6 2
Pittsburgh 010 100 11x—4 6 1
Larson, Reed (6), McGraw (8) and Boone; D.Robinson, G.Jackson (8), Tekulve (9) and Ott. W—D.Robinson, 4-5. L—Larson, 0-5. HRs—Philadelphia, McBride (6), Pittsburgh, Lacy (5).

San Diego 100 010 001—3 7 0
Houston 101 000 000—2 7 0
Wise and Fahey; Andujar, Sambito (9), LaCorte (9) and Ashby. W—Wise, 4-5. L— Sambito, 7-3. HR—Houston, Andujar (1).

San Francisco 000 000 100—1 7 0
Atlanta 030 000 00x—3 4 2
Hargesheimer, Griffen (2), Rowland (5), Laxelle (7) and Sadek; P.Niekro, Camp (9) and Benedict. W—P.Niekro, 9-14. L—Hargesheimer, 2-2. HR—San Francisco, Whitfield (7).

Clerc a Winner Over Purcell for U.S. Clay Title

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Jose-Luis Clerc yesterday defeated defeated Mel Purcell, 7-5, 6-3, to win the men's singles of the U.S. Open Clay Court Tennis Championships here.

Purcell, a wild-card qualifier, took an early lead in the first set and had two set points at 5-3. But Clerc, the No. 8 seed, won 29 of the next 30 points to win the set.

Purcell won the first game of the second set, but Clerc charged through the next four games and then held service twice more to win the title.

Lutz Beats Rocavert

GROVE CITY, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP) — Bob Lutz overpowered Terry Rocavert, 6-4, 6-3, yesterday to win the National Revenue Classic singles title. It was the first grand prix title for Lutz since last November.

France 3 Upsets Australia to End Early Cup Trials

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 11 (UPI) — France 3 upset front-running Australia yesterday to end the America's Cup preliminary foreign trials. The victory gave France 3 a 3-4 record for the preliminaries; Australia stands at 6-3.

France 3 won by a convincing 1:03 after a tight battle in which the two were never more than a few boat lengths apart for most of the race — the second of the day. The first, in which Australia had been leading France 3, was abandoned for lack of wind.

In the match between the other two hopefuls, Britain's Lionheart beat Sweden's Sverige by 1:45. Lionheart and Sverige are 4-5 and 3-6, respectively, for the preliminaries, which determined pairings for semifinal eliminations, scheduled to start Thursday.

Australia will be paired against Sverige, while France 3 goes against Lionheart. The winners of the best-of-seven matches will, starting Aug. 29, meet in a series to decide which will challenge the U.S. cup defender.

Rookie Sparks Dolphins; Jones Shines as Jets Lose

MIAMI, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Rookie quarterback David Woodley ran for one touchdown and directed another scoring drive yesterday to give the Miami Dolphins a 17-7 victory over the Detroit Lions in the National Football League exhibition opener for both teams.



AP

Billy Sims
Against the Dolphins

Woodley, who last year alternated with Steve Ensminger at LSU, clinched the victory in his first pro appearance by guiding an eight-play, 51-yard drive. He finished it off by circling left end for a touchdown from six yards out with 3:46 left in the game.

Woodley had given Miami a 7-0 lead it never lost by directing a 70-yard scoring march, capped by a 1-yard burst by rookie Steve Gisquinto. Uwe von Schamann added a 23-yard field goal in the third quarter to make it 10-0 before Detroit's Rick Kane scored from a yard out. The Lions' Billy Sims, 1980's top draft choice, managed only 11 yards on three carries in a performance limited to the first half.

In New York, Bob Avellini threw a 23-yard TD pass to Willie McClendon in the third period and set up another score with an 80-yard throw to Greg Latta, rallying the Chicago Bears to a 21-9 victory over the New York Jets despite an impressive NFL debut for the Jets' Lam Jones.

The second player selected draft, Jones entered the game in the second period and set up all nine New York points with a leaping 17-yard pass reception at the Bears' 2 and a twisting 32-yard run to the Chicago 6 on an end around.

Power Passer Pastorini: Raiders 'Got What We Need'

By Bob Oares

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 11 (LAT) — That new player on the Oakland Raider practice field here must be a quarterback. He is wearing a quarterback's number, 7, and he is throwing a football so far it disappears into the morning fog.

Sure enough — Dan Pastorini.

The Raiders brought him into their organization for only one reason, they say. Their last quarterback, Ken Stabler, had lost the power to throw the bombs that made Oakland famous. Says Raider Coach Tom Flores: "He's got what we need."

Oakland owner Al Davis speaks of Stabler's range as having been "pretty restricted in 1978 and even more so last year. But because he was still an excellent quarterback, our coaches continued to build the offense around Stabler." That changed Oakland into what Davis calls "a lateral passing team."

The Raiders were changing "to accommodate Stabler's limitations as a 33-year-old quarterback. But I didn't want to change this team's personality. We had always been a vertical [deep] passing team. It's only been in the last two seasons that we haven't had that. What this all meant was that we had to trade Stabler for someone who could throw it."

Pastorini's power is legendary. In Hawaii this summer he threw a football from the parking lot of his hotel onto a sixth floor balcony. That impressed every witness except John Unitas, the former Baltimore All-Pro, who observed acidly: "His receivers were on the second floor."

If Unitas does not admire Pastorini's accuracy as a passer, Sid Gillman does. One of the game's recognized pass-offense experts, Gillman, who coached Pastorini at Houston, said: "The Raiders got a great quarterback and they got him with plenty left. I like two things about Dan. He can throw the hell out of the football and you can't intimidate him. He'll play hurt all day and all night."

Pastorini logged nine years at Houston until exchanged a few months ago for Stabler. Said Houston writer Hal Lundgren: "His intensity is awesome. He'll take a punch in the jaw, a helmet in the stomach, and come right back throwing. In Miami two years ago he played the whole game with ankle, elbow and hamstring injuries — and three broken ribs. He was a walking wreck — and still won."

That intensity occasionally gets Pastorini in trouble off the field. He has a craving for speed and excitement that prompted him to drive race cars for an offseason or two until, after a minor accident, the coaches said no more. So Pastorini turned to racing boats — with even more disastrous consequences. A boat he was driving in a race went out of control and two spectators were killed. He's out of boats now, too.

Otherwise, Pastorini's fondness for parties and fast living — nothing serious or illegal, mind you, just a good time — reportedly led to the dissolution of his marriage to actress June Wilkinson.

His impetuosity has also brought some problems with the press. In the most publicized episode, Pastroini once jostled Houston sportswriter Dale Robertson to the floor.

As a Raider, Pastorini is giving interviews in wholesale lots. Asked about the Robertson alterctaion, he said: "It was an unfortunate incident and I'd like to forget it."

But Decent

"He's a hotheaded Italian," a friend said, "but he's one of the most decent hotheaded Italians I know."

Contemplating his reputation as a battler, one asks him whether he has any idols. He was quiet for a moment, then said: "My favorite athletic people are Billy Martin, Earl Campbell and Burn Phillips. One of the great things of my life has been playing with Earl Campbell, knowing him. And I've loved playing for [Houston Coach] Phillips.

"But Billy Martin — what a man. The last time I saw him he told me a story about a ship's captain and the ship's owner who met after several months. The captain grinned and said, 'That was a helluva typhoon.' The owner said: 'I don't want to hear about your damn typhoon. And don't tell me how many hurricanes you were in or how much scurvy you had. Just tell me one thing. Did you get the ship in?' That's how I feel about the Raiders. I'd like to help bring the ship in."



Dan Pastorini

Track Team Paying Travel's Toll

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 11 (AP) — The strain of travel appears to be taking its toll on the U.S. track team, but Renaldo Nehemiah and Edwin Moses still are running away from the opposition on West European tracks.

At a meet here yesterday, Nehemiah ran the 110 meter hurdles in 13.23, the world's best time this year and an identical clocking to his of Friday at a London meet. He said yesterday he had been aiming at his own world record of 13 seconds. "I've been hurt all year, but I'm doing better now," he said. "Each race is one step closer."

Several members of the U.S. team, which missed the Moscow Olympics because of the boycott, said the crowded schedule could be taking the edge off their performances. "It's getting rough," Walter McCoy said after his second-place finish in the 400 meters.

The trackmen have competed in Rome, Berlin or London, and Cologne in a six-day span. Officials said about half the team was going on to Budapest for a meet tonight; the prime meet of the tour is in Zurich Wednesday.

Willie Smith, who finished third in the 400 in 45.59 after sharing first in Berlin Friday in 45.33, said his part on a pickup relay team Friday hurt him. U.S. sprinters formed a second team in Berlin to run against the U.S. 400-meter Olympic team and a local club.

"I shouldn't have run in that relay. My legs got sore. They just tightened up today. Harald [Schmid, the West German 400 winner], just pulled away from me. Normally, he shouldn't be able to do that. I would have trained a lot harder for Moscow if Moscow had come along."

But neither Nehemiah nor Moses, world record holders in their events, would admit fatigue. "What can I say? Some days you have it, some days you don't." Moses said after winning the 400-meter hurdles in 48.53. He finished in 47.17 in Berlin, four hundredths off his world mark.

"I'm going to Budapest after this, then I'll have about 48 hours before Zurich. Traveling around doesn't bother me. You've got to treat yourself like a professional. I get plenty of rest. That's the trouble some people have."

Allan Wells of Britain, the Olympic gold medalist in the 100 meters, said he saved his energy in the qualifying heat, then turned it on in the final. He won in 10.19 after qualifying in 10.31. "I was tired anyway," he said. "I had to keep it for the final. I knew I was up against it."

Mel Lattany of the United States, who beat Wells in the preliminary, finished third in 10.25.

Rick Mitchell of Australia, Olympic silver medalist in the 400, ran fifth here. He originally said he would forego Cologne to save himself for Zurich and a possible shot at Viktor Markin of the Soviet Union, the Olympic winner.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	67	42	.615	—
Baltimore	64	44	.593	2½
Detroit	57	49	.538	8½
Milwaukee	59	52	.532	9
Boston	57	52	.523	10
Cleveland	55	52	.514	11
Toronto	46	63	.422	21

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	70	41	.631	—
Oakland	58	55	.513	13
Texas	53	56	.486	16
Minnesota	48	63	.432	22
Chicago	47	62	.431	22
California	44	65	.404	25
Seattle	41	70	.369	29

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	63	48	.568	—
Pittsburgh	63	48	.568	—
Philadelphia	55	52	.514	6
New York	54	56	.491	8½
St. Louis	48	60	.444	13½
Chicago	45	64	.413	17

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	61	50	.550	—
Houston	60	50	.545	½
Cincinnati	59	53	.527	2½
San Francisco	53	58	.477	8
Atlanta	50	60	.455	10½
San Diego	50	62	.446	11½

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

TORONTO—Extended the contracts of Bobby Mattick, manager; Al Widmar, pitching coach; Denis Menke, first base coach; Jimmy Williams, third base coach, John Felske, bullpen coach; and Bobby Doerr, batting instructor, to the 1981 season.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

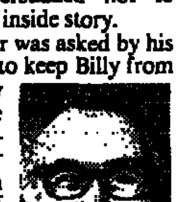
DENVER—Signed Glenn Doughty, wide receiver. Announced Golden Richards, wide receiver, had reported to camp.

Art Buchwald

Sweet-Talking Billy Into Staying Home

NEW YORK — The man whose shadow hangs over the Democratic convention is not here. Billy Carter decided not to attend, which has made Carter managers ecstatic. How was he persuaded not to come? Here is the inside story.

President Carter was asked by his campaign people to keep Billy from coming to New York. It was the toughest assignment Mr. Carter had been given in his four years of being president. He knew if he asked Billy not to do something Billy would do it just to spite him.



Buchwald

The president prayed and prayed for a solution and then suddenly it came. He called Billy in Plains, Ga., and said, "Billy, I have a favor to ask of you."

Billy said, "Drop dead."

"I mean it, Billy. I've never asked you for anything, but I need you. I would like you to come to Madison Square Garden the week of August 11th and nominate me for president of the United States."

"You have to be kidding. Why would I want to do that?"

"Because," Mr. Carter said, "you're my brother."

Billy said, "I ain't nominating you for dogcatcher. Being your brother has got me in all the trouble I'm in right now. Why didn't you stay in submarines where you belong?"

"Billy boy, don't get testy. Didn't I show you the nice cables about you from Libya?"

"Yeah, and you also threw me to the wolves at the Justice Department. Thanks to you I may be pumping gas at Allenwood."

"I didn't tell you to get mixed up with the Libyans. I warned you that you could get in a peck of trouble if you started messing in international affairs. You're a country boy, Billy, and once you start messing with those city slickers in Tripoli, they're going to take you for everything you've got."

"That's easy for you to say. You're president of the United States. You don't have to worry about making a living. Mom was always nicer to you than she was to me. She encouraged you to be president, but she never said I could be president. It was always Jimmy this and Jimmy that. The only thing she said I was any good for was becoming a registered foreign agent."

"Let's not go all over that again. You're going to be in New York. Would it hurt any if you got up on Wednesday night and just said, 'I wish to nominate my brother Jimmy Carter for the highest office in the land'?"

"Is that what you really want, Jimmy?"

"Yes, Billy, I do."

* * *

"Then I ain't even coming to New York for the convention. I'll just sit down here in Plains and see you sweat."

"You wouldn't do that."

"Just see if I wouldn't. If you think I'm coming to the convention you can kiss my bottom."

The president hung up the phone and Ham Jordan came into the Oval Office.

Ham said, "Did it work?"

The president smiled. "Like a dream. He won't be within a thousand miles of New York."

"Good work, sir. This will put to rest once and for all the lie that the president can't handle his brother."

Church Ordains A Minister, 12

MOLINE, Illinois, Aug. 11 (UPI) — The Rev. Thomas Schillinger says he will "point people to Jesus," but may wait awhile to perform marriages and preach at funerals. That could be because he is only 12 years old.

Schillinger, who claims he already has nine years of preaching experience, was ordained a minister in Calvary's Faith Climber Church yesterday, joining the church's seven other ministers who enjoy full rights and privileges.

Before Schillinger's ordination, the youngest minister was the Rev. Gene Bluedorn, 26, who was ordained five years ago.

Lino Ventura

65 Films Later, Former Wrestler Looks For Good Stories and Is a Great Cook

By Jeffrey Robinson

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE, France (IHT) — He is the antithesis of the European playboy matinee idol. In his films he doesn't always win the girl. A good part of the time, he doesn't win anything. He's tough, but no matter how tough he's never insultingly macho because somewhere there's a soft center. Even when he plays the villain, you know deep down there is hope for us all. Added to that, he's a great cook!

Sixty-five films later, Lino Ventura is one of the most recognizable stars in Europe. In real life he's straight out of Dashiell Hammett, the kind of character Bogart might have liked to play. Tough. Honest. Loyal. Compassionate. A man with a cause. A man not to be messed with. A man with a heavy helping of charm and even a greater helping of simplicity. He is embarrassed when he's recognized in public.

"It's a question of character. I simply can't handle it. I'm too shy. It bothers me. People think I'm brusque but that's not it at all. I'm just too timid."

Born in Parma, Italy, in 1919, he moved to Paris with his mother when he was 11. "I never bothered spending much time in school. I worked a little as a mechanic, a delivery boy, a groom, a newspaper boy. But mostly I was independent. We were street kids. Not hoodlums or thugs — we were kids out of 'Oliver Twist.' It was fantastic."



Jeffrey Robinson

Lino Ventura: Pastrami and Westerns.

For many years he lived the life of a professional wrestler, and at one point he was even European champ. But that career ended in 1950 when he broke his leg in the ring. For a while he managed other wrestlers, then he and his wife, Odette (they were married in 1941 and have four children), went into the baby-clothes business. She made the frocks, he sold them.

In 1953, Jean Gabin was starring in a film with Jeanne Moreau called "Touchez pas au Grisbi" (the English title was "Honor Among Thieves"). He thought Ventura would be perfect for a leading role.

'A One-Time Thing'

"I thought it was going to be a one-time thing. When 'Grisbi' was over I thanked Gabin and went back to selling baby clothes. Then I got called to do another film. Then another. It was luck. An accident. Because acting wasn't my idea, I didn't attach too much importance to it. I did what I was told and did it in a fairly relaxed manner. Surprisingly, it came off quite well because I wasn't nervous about it. Now, the older I get the more doubts I have and the better I want to do. I'm not blase these days the way I was for 'Grisbi.' In fact, sometimes, I'm afraid of fooling myself and not being as good as I want to be."

He said he makes movies because that's his job but he never takes his job home with him. He almost never makes public appearances, and the only time you see him on TV talk shows is when he's trying to do some good for Perce-Neige, a foundation he formed nearly 20 years ago to help mentally retarded children. "I've always tried to maintain a perspective on what the important things in my life should be. My home may be a bit more comfortable thanks to the movies, but my friends are the same as they were before the movies. My life is pretty much the same."

He can be blunt about a lot of his old films. "Some of them are unwatchable. They're awful. Not all films age well."

Making movies is something of a logical extension of his long love affair with cinema. "When I was a kid I was forever in the movie houses. I could never see enough films. I still see a lot of films today, although I have no patience for any of those pseudo-intellectual films that are supposedly going to save the world. Nonsense. Entertainment is what films are about. For instance, all those people who make political speeches when they accept an Oscar — I'd take them by the ears and drag them off the stage. I admire many of them as performers, but they annoy me when they forget that they're in the business of entertainment."

Almost all of his films have been made in Europe, though he sees the United States as "the last bastion of the film art. But I don't understand the rules of the game of life in Hollywood and Beverly Hills. It's probably just as well that I don't live there. Anyway, there have only been a few French success stories in American films. Outside of Charles Boyer and Maurice Chevalier, there aren't many others. I'm very cautious about accepting pictures there. It would be too easy to drown in Hollywood."

Cowboys and Indians

He is not cautious, however, when it comes to listing some of the things he likes best about Hollywood and the United States. "Pastrami. Who doesn't love pastrami? I also love breakfast in America. Nowhere else on earth can you get breakfast like that. And the choice of food in the States. Italian. Chinese. French. Spanish. Anything you want." Then, after a moment, he adds, "And the great Hollywood Western. That's one of the most extraordinary magic tricks in the world. There's nothing else in the film world like it. I'd love to do a real Western. Suddenly everybody is a kid again playing cowboys and Indians. I like that."

Of course, not just any Western would do. After all, this is Lino Ventura, a man who only does films that meet the standards he's set. Those standards are based on some advice Jean Gabin gave him years ago. "He told me that there are three ingredients that go to make a good film. The first is a good story. The second is a good story. The third is a good story. That's what I look for in a film. Even with the greatest director in the business, if you mix *merde* and water you don't get cream."

Vacationing on the south coast of France, he spends his days swimming, there's a daily game of *petanque*, and he does some reading. "I've gotten kind of lazy about reading in the last few years. I guess I like cooking best."

And there is a lot of that. It's one of the things he does so well that many of his friends swear the Ventura table should be listed in the Michelin Guide. He moves around a kitchen with the same ease as he does around a movie set. His Paris home has walls lined with cookbooks, many of them rarities.

"But anybody can read a cookbook," comes the indiscreet comment of a friend. "Can you also make chili con carne or great cheeseburgers or even chopped chicken liver?"

He feigns shock. "You're not going to start telling me about cooking, are you?" He tilts his head as if in total amazement. "Nobody makes better chopped chicken liver than I do." He says it in his best tough-guy voice. "Nobody. End of discussion."

And when Lino Ventura says that, it is.

PEOPLE: Uncommon Motorists Get Salzburg Apology

Police officials in Salzburg, Austria, were embarrassed after realizing that the occupants of a car that was ordered to report to a police station were **Princess Christina** of the Netherlands and her husband, **Jorge Guillermo**. The police said a traffic officer, **Paul Wagner**, ordered the car to the police station after the driver, Guillermo, declined Wagner's direction to park in a garage outside the city's crowded downtown area. The instructions to traffic officers, the officials said, had been to turn away as many foreign cars as possible from the city's center, where the annual music festival is in progress. The couple proceeded to the station, where Guillermo said he tried to explain, in an exchange complicated by language difficulties, that he had been trying to keep an appointment with the Dutch consul. No charges were filed, and Police Chief **Hans Biringer** apologized for "possible misbehavior" by Wagner.

* * *

Burt Lancaster is in Rome, making a new film, "La Pelle," with **Marcello Mastroianni**.

* * *

Philippe Junot, husband of **Princess Caroline** of Monaco, is "astonished" by the Royal Palace's announcement the couple have officially separated, his lawyer says. "Junot had a long conversation with his wife last Thursday four days after their joint visit to London," attorney **Guy Danet** said after consulting his client. "The pair agreed to have the maximum length of time to consider and no decision would be taken by either of them before Sept. 1. Junot is astonished at the palace's statement. But he will refuse to make any commentary before September unless untimely comments about his private life force him to speak out."

* * *

West German pilot **Michael Schultz** set a distance record for lightweight craft by making a solo flight across the Atlantic in a modified glider, officials of the Experimental Aircraft Association say. Schultz, 33, left his home, Hamburg, on July 12 in an aircraft weighing less than 1,000 pounds and powered by a tiny four-cylinder engine. He traveled across the Norwegian Sea to Iceland, Greenland, Baffin Island and Schefferville, Quebec, before arriving in Oshkosh, Wis., to attend the association's fly-in. Officials at the event said Schultz's flight was a distance record for an aircraft of less than 1,000 pounds. Schultz, an automobile salesman who has been flying since age 20, said he always wanted to cross the Atlantic and decided to do it during the experimental aircraft meet.

* * *

Sweden's **King Carl XVI Gustaf** will try to avoid a royal fuss during his visit to Newport, R.I., to promote the Sverige, Sweden's entry in the America's Cup race. "Nobody's going to be bowing down and playing trumpets for him or anything," said **Russell Edwards**, one of the organizers of the race. The king and **Queen Silvia** will spend most of their five-day visit watching the races and getting some sun, according to the king's press secretary.

* * *

The caller opened his conversation with newspaper switchboard operator **Arturo Valero** by saying, "This is the king ...." Snapped Valero, "And I'm Napoleon." And he hung up. It really was **King Juan Carlos**, natch. The Spanish king, vacationing at Palma, Majorca, called the newspaper to complain about a story published last week.

* * *

Singer **Melissa Manchester** was surprised to learn before a concert at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, that female artists are required to wear bras on stage. During the middle of her show, Miss Manchester stopped for a talk with the audience. "There are contracts, commissions — all that — and usually the performer has a clause whereby you can request either Coca-Cola or Tab, that sort of thing. But your school is real interesting because it has its own clause and it states that women must wear brassieres onstage." The audience at first appeared shocked, then Melissa added: "Frankly, I would be interested to meet the young man who is going to check!" The audience broke up in laughter.

* * *

Quote — **Candice Bergen**, in Forum magazine: "People who don't have it think beauty is a blessing. Actually, it's a kind of sentence — a confinement. As for men, they are such jerks about beautiful women, it's hard not to despise them."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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